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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Fears Big German Army

America Urges Control of Arms

Japan Would Split U. S.-Britain

Harvard's Stars Dim the Sun

Gen. Machado Flees to Italy

Captain Fried Reforms Ships

EUROPE feels one move to increase the arms threat that is upon the world and another move to control it. France hears Leon Archambaud, reporter of the military budget, demand 5,698,000,000 francs for national defense next year on the ground that Germany now has a standing army of 480,000 men and by early next year will be able to put 4,900,000 effectives in the field fully equipped with heavy guns and war planes. Geneva, opening the Disarmament Bureau session, hears Hugh Wilson push the American proposals for pacts governing control by each nation of its arms manufacture and export. Copying the approved opium control, all manufacture would be under license, all production and export reported to a central international body. The hour is propitious—France and Germany show what lack of control will mean.

¶ Geneva hears that France and Britain are sympathetic to the American proposal on arms. Spain and Sweden say openly they approve it. Italy believes it is all right in principle but impossible of execution. Austria merges into the scene with a demand for equality in arms, such as Germany made last year. Whether the American or any other proposal gets anywhere depends on what the diplomats feel from home—Will a world wave of demand force them to act against arms?

¶ Japan now admits Britain's right to a larger navy than its own, but insists Japan must have equality with the United States. The ratio suggested to the British delegates by the Japanese delegates is of 5-4-4, favoring Britain. The proposal, not made to the American delegates, arouses no enthusiasm among the representatives of Britain. The move appears to be a political one which fails of its purpose—London believes its inspiration was a Japanese hope of dividing the two English-speaking nations.

¶ Senator William E. Borah of Idaho carries to the nation by radio his charges of wastage of millions in federal relief administration. He states that in some instances administration costs run from 25 to 50 per cent of the total amount. He advocates reduction in salaries and pay rolls and more exact accounting. FER Administrator Hopkins, demanding specifications from the Senator, says relief costs were 11.6 per cent in August, 10.8 per cent in May and June. Borah places Red Cross administrative relief costs at 6½ per cent—He foresees a breakdown, demands an official investigation.

¶ The National Academy of Sciences, in session at Cleveland, Ohio, learns of "super giant" stars, 30,000 times as bright as the sun. Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard tells of the discovery when a hazy patch of sky was photographed in red light. Some 125,000 separate galaxies or universes like the Milky Way are found to have 30,000,000,000 stars in each, and the discovery work goes on. Gary, Ind., reports the perfecting of synthetic rubber, transparent, impervious to water, oil and grease—But who can think of the triumph even of artificial rubber in the presence of all those stars?

¶ The Dominican Republic sees Gen. Gerardo Machado, former President of Cuba, abandon his refuge there and sail for Italy. In spite of the friendliness of Dominican President Rafael L. Trujillo, Machado finds the Cuban enemies who drove him from the United States and Canada by seeking his extradition for murder are able to menace his life anywhere in the Caribbean area; hence his decision to reside in Italy—It is hard to be a happy dictator, and even harder to be an ex-one.

¶ Georgia sees the Southeastern Development Board, formed by six Governors on anti-New Deal lines, go to call on President Roosevelt. The new body aims at regional planning on a capitalistic model, as opposed to the semi-Socialist basis of the TVA. Challenges to the President's recent speeches are being raised. One is from Wendell L. Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, who tells what private utility companies would do if given the same government assistance as TVA—They would sell power at less than TVA rates.

¶ New York City sees Capt. George Fried, hero of many rescues at sea, named as supervising steamboat inspector by President Roosevelt. This means Washington is placing in capable and trusted hands reorganization of the inspection service which the Morro Castle disaster investigation has demanded as necessary. Captain Fried is simply going one step higher in his most brilliant line of work. Again and again he has thrilled the world by his cool rescues from sea disasters—Now he will attack conditions which allow such disasters to occur.

Defends Control

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

Wallace Advises Farmers to Keep Crop Restriction

Warns Grangers of Drive to Defeat Government's Agricultural Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20—A warning to the American farmer to entrench himself against a drive against the Administration's agricultural policies in the next Congress was sounded today by Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before delegates of the National Grange at their sixty-eighth annual convention here.

Mr. Wallace's speech also carried with it a warning to weigh well the line of action which organized agriculture would pursue in the anticipated conflict of economic forces. The heaviest firing, he held, probably will occur on the flanks of agriculture's restricted production plan.

Once again delegates to this great gathering of farming interests heard a speaker outline a choice of roads in the long way back to recovery. "I envision a conflict," Secretary Wallace declared, "a choice between two paths, one leading to unrestricted agricultural production at the earliest possible moment, the other leading to continuance and perfection of present control methods."

Higher Income Sought

Among things which the speaker held out on behalf of the Government's policies was an upward march in farm incomes. And another, the transformation of reduction problems into adjustment problems, through elimination of farm surplus burdens. Admitting that drought had hastened the experiment, Mr. Wallace held that as a result of all this, it is likely that the whole agricultural adjustment structure will have to be re-ex-

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Boston Linked To Washington In Road Plan

Advisers in New England Favor Use of New Rights-of-Way

Adds Safety Factor

Proposals today for a new federally-constructed super-express highway between Boston and Washington intensified demands of the New England Regional Planning Board for a distinctly novel type of arterial parkway built over entirely new rights-of-way, capable of taking modern speeds with a maximum of safety.

Announcement of the federal project came through the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, simultaneously with the report that planning authorities had definitely made up their minds to make a test case of the proposed Washington highway to impress New Englanders with the urgency of utilizing cheap, unused lands for new roadbeds instead of trying to revamp old rights-of-way to fit modern requirements.

Route Not Definite

Routing of the proposed $104,000,000 federal project is not definite, it was learned from public works officials today. It is believed, however, that the road would connect at its northerly terminus with Route No. 1 at North Attleboro, skirt Providence, cross Rhode Island to a point near Danielson, Conn., connect with the so-called Merritt Parkway now under construction, which in turn connects with the Hutchinson River Parkway running into the Bronx.

Cutting through the Bronx, the proposed artery would be linked with Union City, N. J., cross New Jersey to Clarksville, thence to Slymar, Penna., to Pikesville outside Baltimore and then run southwesterly to Washington.

So far as possible, the Department of Public Works announced, the road would skirt all major centers of population.

Complete New Layout

With few exceptions, the original plans call for utilizing old roadways for new construction. This is diametrically opposed to the policies of the New England Regional Planning Committee, a federal setup organized to help develop the natural resources of New England. New England's policies in the past have been to utilize old roads for new highway building with the alleged result that they do not meet the growing demands of modern traffic.

The Planning Board's policy, said to receive the support of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, is to give New England a completely new layout of express roads, with all intersections separated, and the borderlands protected against all forms of side traffic.

This policy is said to be in complete accord with plans now drafted by all New England states for promoting New England's tremendous recreational possibilities.

The Merritt Parkway, a $15,000,000 project, will illustrate the type of road that New England would build.

[A map showing the location of the Merritt Parkway appears on Page 2.]

Wins Snug Port

Underwood

Capt. George Fried
Marine Hero Gets Federal Job as Steamboat Inspector

Hero of Rescues At Sea to Make Shipping Safer

Is Made Supervisor of Combined U. S. Services in N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — The Morro Castle disaster continued today to influence extensive changes in federal agencies for the inspection of ships and ship officers.

The latest step is appointment of America's most famous merchant marine officer, Capt. George Fried, as supervising inspector for New York under the combined Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Service.

Further steps now contemplated include extensive legislation to change salvage laws so that a ship commander will no longer be inclined to delay an S O S message until it is too late—a factor in several recent ship disasters.

Further Improvement Ahead

Simultaneously, the Administration is reviving long-abandoned plans for modernization and expansion of its ship inspection agencies and for revision of regulations to insure more protection to the lives of ship passengers.

The Fried appointment is the third tangible result of the Morro Castle fire. The first was appointment of J. P. Weaver to the vacant post of director of the joint Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Service. The position had been created long before but never filled. It is the opinion in the Department of Commerce that it never would have been filled had it not been for the Morro Castle incident.

The second direct result was the assignment of naval officers to large ocean ships to act as permanent inspectors over the ship's equipment, its handling and proper observance of regulations covering such precautions as fire drills.

Labor Not Satisfied

Shipping circles feel that with the completion of the program indicated above the Federal Government will have made all the reforms in its own organization and in existing law which were indicated by the Morro Castle fire.

But in labor circles and among certain observers who feel that responsibility for the loss of life lies elsewhere, it is said that if reform stops there, the 224 lives lost in the

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New Old-Deal And New-Deal Meet in South

Southeastern Development Board Is Pet Child of Six Southern States

Runs Counter to TVA

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 20—The New Deal and a brushed-up and improved Old Deal were to meet and shake hands at the Little White House today.

The New Deal for the Southland is well known—it is the vast Tennessee Valley Authority project, admittedly a type of Socialism. The President has just inspected it, stamped his approval upon it and told it to go ahead. But the Old Deal came trekking up across the 70 miles from Atlanta today.

It was the infant Southeastern Development Board, a "New England Council" for the South, formed yesterday at Atlanta by the Governors of the six states concerned, under the leadership of anti-New Deal Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, and with the outside assistance of another outstanding anti-New Dealer, Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts.

Only in First Stage

The Southeastern Development Board, which the six Governors were bearing up to Warm Springs today, is only in an incipient stage. But if it grows and establishes itself, it will be the precise opposite to TVA. It will be regional planning on a capitalistic model, rather than on a semi-Socialist one. It will be predominantly in the interests of industry—though in New England it was progressive industry. It may accomplish all the good things that the New England Council has done. But it will be a brushed-up Old Deal all the same; it will typify the whole difference between Roosevelt and Ely—between conservative liberalism and bold experimentation.

It is a safe conclusion that President Roosevelt will say nothing to discourage the six Southeastern Governors with their project. Beyond doubt, he will listen carefully to their outlined plans, and say something like this:

The Velvet Glove

"Gentlemen, this is a splendid piece of work you are doing, perfectly splendid."

That is what he told Jouett Shouse when the conservative Democratic leader came to tell him of formation of the American Liberty League.

But behind the scenes, it is plain that a plan like the Southeastern Development Board is at least an attempted counterpoise, if it is not a competitor, of TVA. It is capitalism's attempt, in a sense, to do for itself what Government intervention through TVA is trying to do.

In background and concept, there is a great gulf fixed between TVA and the new SDB. It would be possible, however, for them to co-operate. Should the President take the visiting Governors into camp, he can probably prevent a six-state grouping such as this from becoming a definite spearhead of opposition.

A Good Deal May Happen

And, of course, it is too early to see whether today's infant ever

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U. S. Plan for Arms Control Gains Approval at Geneva; Britain Refuses Japan's 5-4-4

Tokyo's Proposal Regarded as Aimed Directly at America

Door Still Ajar For Compromise

Tokyo Continues Its Demand for Naval Equality With United States

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20—The Japanese attempt to drive a wedge between English-speaking peoples by recognizing Britain's right to a larger navy than Japan while denying America's parity with Britain, has found the British unresponsive. Britain, it is reiterated at Downing Street, regards British and American naval parity as "axiomatic" and is therefore unable to accept Japan's proposal for a "ceiling" up to which only Britain would be allowed to build.

It is now recognized in British circles that there is little hope of retaining more than a few features of the Washington limitation treaty. Sir John Simon's effort therefore has been directed to questioning the Japanese as to whether they would enter into a new agreement embodying the no-fortification clause of the Washington treaty and the obligation to announce the building program in advance. This was to have been coupled with acknowledgment in general terms of equal status among naval powers.

Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira in a talk with Sir John Simon yesterday is understood to have left the door slightly ajar in respect to these suggestions and they are therefore to be explored further.

Two basic principles were enunciated by the Japanese at the outset, namely: first, non-aggression and non-menace; second, equality in national security. Both appear unexceptional to the British and American delegations. The difficulty comes when Japan translates these into concrete proposals.

The question is being earnestly considered here what Great Britain and the United States should do if Japan refuses to modify its demands. There is undoubtedly a strong section of British opinion which would welcome a firm bilateral naval agreement with the United States, but qualified observers doubt whether either government is prepared to go so far as this.

Japan's Offer Carries Threat to Get Parity Even Without Treaty

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira of Japan yesterday told Britain's Foreign Secretary that unless the British and Americans grant Japan full equality in a naval limitation treaty, Japan will assume that status without a treaty.

Slowly and carefully Mr. Matsudaira, who is one of Japan's ace diplomats, gave to Sir John Simon

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© Underwood

Hugh R. Wilson
Minister to Switzerland, Who Presents American Plan to Bureau of Disarmament Conference

Accounting Check Needed on Relief Cost, Borah Says

Congress Declared to Blame for Failing to Fix Responsibility

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Reduction in salaries and pay rolls, coupled with adoption of a more exacting system of accounting, is the solution that Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho is advocating to meet the "shameless waste" which he charges exists in relief administration.

The Senator put forth these recommendations last night in a radio address under the auspices of the Washington Star, in which he gave illustrations to back his statements that the cost of administration in some cases has risen in some instances to 25 or 50 per cent of the sum administered.

To compare this with private administration, he cited Red Cross records, showing that it took only 6½ cents out of each dollar to pay the costs of giving relief in the Mississippi flood area and in the Florida and Puerto Rico hurricanes of 1928.

In Spite of FERA

Despite the ultimatum from Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, that "if, when, and as Senator Borah submits particular cases on which his charges are based, they will be acted upon at once," the Idaho Senator still refrained from giving the names of cities and counties.

The FERA's reply to Senator Borah's speech today was the same as it was to his first charges. "All generalities," it was said at headquarters. "We are still eagerly awaiting something specific."

Among Mr. Borah's illustrations were these:

There are 806 administration employees in one city of about 200,000, costing the government $1,500,000 a year.

In another city there are 1506 employees, with salaries and expenses amounting to about $2,000,000 a year.

In 100 counties in one state, the cost of administering $4700 was $5100. In one county, it cost $572 to administer $4.

Investigation

Senator Borah did not tell how many of the administrative workers are actually on relief and are getting their salaries as relief wages. FERA figures show that about 75 per cent of the workers in relief offices come from relief rolls.

The Senator advocated "thorough, searching and dispassionate investigation by disinterested parties" before additional relief funds are voted.

He placed blame, first, on Congress for not passing a more effective law providing for the accounting of funds and fixing responsibility for misuse and, second, on the "no-man's land" in administrative accounting between the states and the Federal Government.

Roosevelt's Proposal For Arms Curb to Go Into New Treaty

Rigid License Plan Centers at Geneva

Litvinoff Demands Conference Be Transformed Into Peace Bureau

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 20—Arthur Henderson opened the Disarment Bureau this morning with acknowledgment that a comprehensive scheme of drastic reduction is for the present impossible but expressing the hope that control of private traffic in arms and budgetary publicity are attainable in the near future.

The immediate purpose of the session is twofold, namely to keep alive the conference from which the world expected so much, and at the same time to accomplish whatever is immediately feasible. Mr. Henderson emphasized the responsibility of the conference to carry on until a general treaty is attained.

American Proposal

Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland, in a declaration which aroused the greatest interest, submitted the draft for a convention for supervision of armaments production.

The proposal as set forth by Mr. Wilson is based on President Roosevelt's idea for stringent control of arms manufacture and traffic, under the following general plan:

1. Licensing by each government of all manufacturers of implements or munitions of war for five-year periods.
2. Refusal to let arms manufacturers build up or carry reserve stocks of munitions, and requiring that they have a bona fide order before any license will be granted.
3. Licensing by each government of all importers and exporters of war supplies.
4. Transmittal of all data concerning any manufacturing or sales of arms or munitions to a central committee in Geneva, which will make the information available to the public at any time, and publish annual reports.
5. Setting up a permanent commission in Geneva which would be authorized to conduct comprehensive investigations of any transactions in the sales of arms or munitions.

Similar to Drug Control

There is a curious similarity between the League's system of control of the opium traffic and that proposed for control of arms traffic. Each country should assume full responsibility for the whole production and disposal of arms in its territory and undertake to apply strictly all the rules accepted. Licenses should be required for manufacture as well as for export and import. Complete particulars should be furnished to an international body which would correlate statistics and possess powers of general control. The secrecy which brings an atmosphere of international suspicion would be dispelled were there such central boards informed of all transactions. The analogy to the drug control system, which on the whole has worked well, is striking.

Action Postponed

The bureau decided that Mr. Henderson should arrange with the chairman of a committee, to frame and draft a treaty on the specific lines of the American text with additional chapters on cognate matters such as budgetary publicity.

Another meeting to report progress will be held probably in January or February.

As had been expected, Maxim Litvinoff demanded that the Disarmament Conference should be liquidated and made into a permanent World Peace Conference. Mr. Henderson assured him that the proposal would have every consideration and the Soviet representative did not press his point further.

World Sees Need

Today's meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference followed the growing conviction all the world over that the private manufacture and sale of arms must be brought under strict control.

After the senatorial inquiry in Washington, after the proof that the war in the Chaco is only kept alive by the importation of arms, after the proposition that the British Government should convoke a conference to consider the question of an International Arms Export Convention, it was urged that the Disarmament Conference should not allow this particular department of a vast subject to go undiscussed at Geneva.

The British suggestion was to detach it from the Geneva deliberations—to consider it apart. Thus perhaps Germany could be induced to come back into the international debate. But obviously the Little Entente, France, Russia and other countries are interested in maintaining Geneva and the League as the center of international life.

In League circles there was a strong reaction. No advantage whatever was seen in taking this vital

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Curley Grabs Time's Forelock

Miss Stein's Here, She's Here

Mansfield Bangs Fist on Rumor

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Curley Plugging

Back in Boston today Governor-elect Curley was as conversant with Massachusetts news as the stay-at-homes, and the stay-at-homes knew all about Mr. Curley's vacation—for vacationing Mr. Curley made news every step of the way.

Up from the South, a week-end stopover in Washington, a night stopover in New York, and Mr. Curley today knew all about the racing commission, disclaimed responsibility for it and placed himself squarely behind racing for sweet charity's sake.

In Mr. Curley's wake was a trail of headlines. They told of his meeting yesterday with Secretary of Interior Ickes, of his plan for a massive building program, enlisting $100,000,000 of federal funds for the Bay State and $30,000,000 for Boston. They told of the Governor-elect's plan for a meeting of Massachusetts mayors to fashion a program of public works big enough for every dinner pail. They told of his request made to the War Department for a $2,000,000 airport for the public and the army on Governor's Island.

Back in Boston he discussed plans for getting his building program underway immediately. Housing and the Huntington Avenue project were key pins in his planned MPWA (Massachusetts Public Works Administration).

Racing for charity's sake seemed feasible to Mr. Curley, who suggested such money as ricocheted to charity from the promoters' pockets might go to build up old-age pension funds.

And incidentally the former Mayor apparently got his vacation all the time he was reading and making news, for he looked fit enough to start immediately on his inauguration plans.

Steinisms

Gertrude Stein amiably, very amiably. Yesterday was today then. In this way she had a place to stay, with tender buttons at Radcliffe and Harvard Colleges. A thing that looks very queer looks very queer, but is it? If they knew what she meant, they shouldn't. Believe they have Browning, too.

Cambridge was not excited. Trembling little green verbs too susceptible. Also adjectives. But not undergraduates. They like the radio. "In this way a mouth is a mouth." Clarity, she said, was confusion and confusion, too, was clarity. Much is to be forgiven. Much is to be forgiven "Four Saints in Three Acts." The secret is repetition and only milkmen read Ovid. Gertrude wondered if they knew what she meant. She wondered if she knew herself. But publishers are as they say; and is that necessary?

Thus did Radcliffe College, which is not the Signet Club of Harvard University, hear Miss Stein last night. Thus did the Signet Club of Harvard, which is not Radcliffe College, also hear Miss Stein. And last night was November, sobbing November, and November, well November, might have been April last night, according to the weather reports.

Mansfield to Stay

Just because Mayor Mansfield and former Mayor Curley were outspoken opponents prior to the primary, City Hall sidewalk conferees have seen trouble ahead for the Mayor with Mr. Curley as Governor. Today they even had Mayor Mansfield being appointed a judge by Governor Ely in order to safeguard

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Vatican to Leave Saarlanders Free In Plebiscite Vote

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

SAARBRÜCKEN, Nov. 20—Plebiscite voters are to receive definite indication from the Vatican that a vote favoring return of the Saar basin to Germany will not be disapproved, according to information received here from Paris.

The Papal Nuncio, it is stated, visited Premier Laval shortly before the latter's departure for Geneva, where the Saar issue is to be discussed in a special Council meeting, and told the French Foreign Minister that the Vatican had reached this decision.

The official announcement of the Vatican's attitude is eagerly awaited here. Three-quarters of the Saar population are Roman Catholic and recently priests have been forbidden to make any reference to the plebiscite. This is understood to have been due to the Vatican's dispute with the Reich over application of the concordat signed last year.

Besides clearing up the situation for Saar Roman Catholics, the Vatican's decision is expected to help bring France and Germany nearer to an agreement. If Roman Catholics vote for union with Germany, there is no longer the slightest prospect of the plebiscite resulting in maintenance of the status quo, as France at one time appeared to hope.

Russians Elect Local Soviets With 10,000,000 New Voters Eligible to Exercise Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 20—Russia's ruling Communist Party has utilized the full force of its vast propaganda machine—press, radio, trade unions, party organizations, the Young Communist League—in an attempt to arouse widespread interest in elections to local councils, or soviets, which begin today in all Soviet cities. The elections in agricultural villages began three weeks ago.

Local elections are particularly important this year because a small proportion of those elected will be sent to the All-Union Congress of Soviets next January, which has not been re-elected since 1930.

Despite the appearance of intense popular interest which the Communists understand so well how to create, the elections this year as in the past are largely a sham battle. The ruling party brooks no opposition and its organizers arrange the list of members which are automatically elected. The ballot is open, not secret, and few electors are likely to oppose the list favored by the dictatorship.

Non-Party Delegates

This year, however, the party apparently has endeavored to persuade larger groups to participate in drawing up the list of candidates. S. Yenukidze, chairman of the Elections Commission, demanded the selection of more non-party delegates and more women. The proportion of non-party members apparently will be increased from 30 per cent to about 40 per cent.

The Communist Party, with only 1,800,000 members and about 1,400,000 "candidates," or associate members, desires to draw as many men and women as possible into the conduct of government without endangering its own firm control. However, it naturally will not approve any candidate who is not clearly sympathetic with the aims and methods not only of the party but of the particular faction which controls party policy at present.

"Trotskyist"

For example, just before the village elections started Nov. 1, the secretary of the Ukrainian Party committee announced that a "Trotskyist plot" had been revealed to elect candidates not sympathetic with the present "party line." The leaders of this "plot" were swiftly expelled from the party, and elections thereafter proceeded smoothly along the course determined by the Kremlin. Such incidents are not un-

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Michigan Schools Face Sharp Crisis As Result of Drop in State Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 20—Facing the greatest crisis in years, involving the likelihood of a six months' school term, the indications are that Michigan's public schools have but little hope of a rehabilitated program for the 1934-35 school year.

Radically curtailed revenues are not providing sufficient income to finance public education in Michigan. Classrooms are overcrowded. Teachers are forced to bear the brunt of the curtailment through drastically reduced salaries. Shortened school terms are hurrying pupils and, some observers say, are increasing child delinquency.

This picture of the status of the State's public school system is substantiated by Dr. David Henry, assistant state superintendent of public instruction.

"The surplus of teaching personnel," Dr. Henry said, "has forced salaries to a minimum, and only the unreasonable salary reductions have made it possible for some districts to keep their schools open."

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Curley Grabs Time's Forelock

Miss Stein's Here, She's Here

Mansfield Bangs Fist on Rumor

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him from the imaginary Curley wrath. In fact, an afternoon paper picked up the rumor, built a long political estimate of possible results of such an appointment.

By the time the story got into City Hall Mayor Mansfield brought his fist down on his desk and the rumor at the same time. Emphatically he said: "There is not a glimmer of truth in this. I was elected by the people to be Mayor. I have work to do. I propose to stay. I doubt if any such appointment idea ever entered Governor Ely's mind. I would not accept such an appointment if it were offered to me."

Faithful to his party, Mr. Mansfield had come out at once for Mr. Curley, once the former Mayor won the nomination. Therefore today he said he expected complete co-operation in every way from Mr. Curley as Governor.

Then the sidewalk commentators shuffled back into groups, were soon looking around for another balloon to inflate.

Carney Moves Up

When Joseph P. Carney resigned as Massachusetts ERA director, several weeks ago, a little game began. He was mentioned for nearly every available federal post. The more Mr. Carney protested that he resigned "for personal purposes," the more fertile were the suggestions. But with Mr. Carney today was the last laugh. He got the one position which almost no one had mentioned.

He was named Boston administrator for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

And with that, the game began all over again. "This," said one prominent newspaper, "is reported a forerunner of further advancements—in the councils of the Roosevelt Administration."

The least that can be said is that Mr. Carney has undoubtedly been on the move upward. Fourteen months ago he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts. Eight months ago, he became state ERA administrator. Now he is RFC director. He rests his case for advancement on impartiality, efficiency, freedom from political motives.

Mr. Carney's successor as collector of internal revenue, it was reported today from Washington, is expected to be Judge William M. Welch, formerly Mayor of Northampton, Mass. Judge Welch has served as an ERA official.

Textbooks Dropped

Attempts to form schoolteachers into unions have met with little success. Thus labor troubles seem far from school committees. But today the Boston School Committee was the center of plenty of discussion for a startling decision on labor.

The John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia has supplied many thousands of school books to the Boston schools. Recently this concern has been having labor troubles. The Boston Central Labor Union protested to the school committee against purchase of Winston books. This was not unexpected. But last night the committee voted to drop Winston books from the school purchasing lists. Here was startling news.

When a big city school committee votes to apply what is practically a boycott to a firm in a distant city because of its labor differences, it is making history, is marking a radical departure from the purely academic attitude which has governed school committees in the past.

The Winston Company will have an opportunity to be heard Monday. It will plead hard for its annual business of $25,000 a year. In the meantime those people who believe that certain school books have unique functions, that they make a major contribution to education, wonder how changes in courses of instruction may be justified because of labor difficulties in printshops; wonder how the Boston School Committee can justify its entrance into a distant labor discussion.

Humanity First

"Business must help the Administration work toward social justice—or be swept aside by a mass demand for 'humanity first and profits afterward.'" Thus the New England Bakers' Association was addressed by Dr. J. Anton de Haas of the Harvard Business School.

"The election," he said, "has opened the eyes of business and the banks to one important fact: that they have not done their share toward co-operating."

There is a lot of talk of co-operation from business just now, Dr. de Haas said. "But don't take that to mean that the Administration is turning into a business administration. The New Deal will go on. If business refuses to co-operate, then other ways will be found to carry out social justice.

"The new motto is the reverse of 'every man for himself.' It is 'humanity first and profits afterward.'"

Everett Warned

Closing of schools due to lack of funds has been a threat to many Massachusetts communities. Chicopee Falls already has closed its schools. Today Everett schools were threatened with closing Dec. 4.

Such closing would cause great regrets because of the effect on youngsters' education. In fact, this consideration had been the major retarding influence until Chicopee threatened its present closing. At that time Chicopee parents rushed to the Attorney General, soon found an old law which made a city liable to pay an amount equal to its greatest recorded annual school appropriation, such amount to be turned over at once for the opening and operation of the school. They also found that even without closing, a threatened cut by Lowell's Mayor some years ago caused the law to be invoked. Lowell settled it out of court by compromise, restoring half of the proposed cut, and the State withdrew.

With the Lowell case freshly reviewed and the headlines of the Chicopee case still vivid memories, this new retarding influence is expected to carry much weight in Everett circles, to insure appropriations to keep the schools going.

No city could stand the full force of this law if invoked. A city might have had a record school appropriation of $500,000. If in the present year it found it necessary to trim $25,000 from the school budget, and that $25,000 threatened to endanger educational standards if not close the school altogether, then it might face a $500,000 fine. Thus the law has tremendous persuasion. No mayor could consider a saving of $25,000 against a possible loss of $500,000.

Pay Hurdle Cleared

Fifteen thousand state employees saw restoration of their pay cuts over a hurdle today. On Dec. 1, just as the Legislature voted, 8 to 10 per cent will be added onto every pay envelope. But until yesterday, there was a legal doubt.

To Attorney General Joseph E. Warner came word that a certain law might prevent the restoration. The law says that state expenses next year shall not exceed those of this year.

But Mr. Warner invoked his official ability to make rulings on such conflicts of law. A wave of his pencil, and obstacles to the restoration were cleared away. So the state employees will go to their turkey and cranberry sauce next Thursday—confident that three days later a total of $117,000 will fatten their pocketbooks.

Land Inquiry On

"You are trying to damage Curley's election chances." So said the City Council two weeks ago, to Councilman Henry L. Shattuck. Mr. Shattuck had called for an inquiry into the purchase of $7,500,000 worth of land for the East Boston traffic tunnel. So the motion for an inquiry was laid on the table.

Today, with the election over, the inquiry motion was passed and placed before the Finance Commission for action. Not a councilman dissented when the motion was reintroduced.

The Finance Commission will start investigating at once.

Athol Puzzled

Athol, Mass., was puzzled today. Many years ago, it had contributed $100,000 to a spur of the Boston & Albany Railroad, bringing the tracks to its business center. The spur cost a total of $347,000. Now most of the spur must be condemned, to make way for the new Quabbin Reservoir, in Boston's water supply system.

And the railroad is to get $575,000 for it. The Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission today agreed to pay that sum.

"So Athol loses its original investment, its railroad, and the Boston & Albany makes what seems to be a substantial profit." So complained Warren C. Karner, chairman of the Athol Selectmen. The commission and the State Public Utilities Department, it is hoped, will explain.

Gullibility

Today's yarn. Down in Boston Harbor, a gull went a-fishing, and a fish went a-hunting. And they met. News, "Fish Bites Gull." This is the story:

Just off the Army Base, a gull swooped low for a tasty fish breakfast. It sighted its fish and dove. And what was its surprise to find itself firmly bitten. Up flew the gull, but the fish held on.

And the fish had gull for breakfast.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon, possibly continuing tonight and early Wednesday; colder tonight; moderate northeast to east winds.

Maine: Cloudy with occasional rain, beginning late tonight or Wednesday; somewhat colder tonight in the south portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably occasional rain; colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly occasional rain in the west and north portion; colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast shifting to east winds over the northern and central portions, and moderate shifting becoming east or southeast over extreme south portion, and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; probably occasional rain Wednesday over northern to central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	64	New Orleans	70	76
Bermuda	70	76	New York	64	66
Chicago	58	66	Norfolk	52	66
Denver	38	52	Philadelphia	58	68
Helena	34	44	St. Louis	62	72
Jacksonville	66	76	Minneapolis	52	52
Kansas City	58	70	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	54	62	Washington	44	74
Miami	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 20.
B—Maximum Nov. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:41 p. m., Wednesday 10:53 a. m. Height of tides 9.3 feet, 10.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today"

Cloudy in the morning and clear in the afternoon; no snow on the ground; the highest temperature being 43 degrees above at noon and 24 degrees above at 12 midnight.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Probable Link in Washington Road

By a Staff Artist

Merritt Parkway Now Under Construction

"Ideal" Roadway Recommended by Planners Because It Not Only Affords Maximum Safety, But Is Built on New Rights-of-Way Whose Borderlands Are Owned by the Public.

Grange Gleanings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20—Just how far President Roosevelt should go in raising the price of gold, in line with the steps outlined by Dr. Warren in his speech here, is a matter on which the National Grange is quite certain. A resolution calling for an increase to $41.34 is anticipated before the close of the sessions Thursday.

* * *

Dr. Warren is another of Cornell University's unofficial gifts to the Washington brain trust. He is professor of farm management.

* * *

New England hospitality has done itself proud to entertain Hartford's visiting Grangers. Free concerts and sightseeing tours are still in order. The State House and Mark Twain's West Hartford home are the leading attractions. Delegates have a standing invitation out to C. Frederick Morway's estate on Avon Mountain. There is a grand view northward 40 miles to Mt. Tom, and west over the Connecticut Valley for 25 miles. On the estate is the site of the barracks occupied by Rochambeau's soldiers in the Revolution. Remains of 100 open fireplaces used by the troopers are still in evidence in a sheltered, wooded gully.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GOLD EAGLE GUY" (Majestic). Group Theatre Acting Company in story of San Francisco's youthful days. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Bundling comedy. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME" (Copley). Caravan Players. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, "The Taming of the Shrew," 2:30.

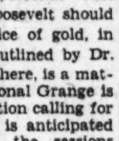
Movies

METROPOLITAN — "The Pursuit of Happiness." Film version with Charles Ruggles, Mary Boland and Francis Lederer. Revue, "Anatole's Affairs of 1935," on stage. Overture, "Flowers Impressions." 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:15, 10:25.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY — "Happiness Ahead," with Dick Powell. Modern, with "Midnight Alarm," 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Scollay, with vaudeville, 12:15, 3:30, 6:15, 9:30.

EXETER—"The Case of the Howling Dog." 2:10, 5, 7:35. Also "Servants' Entrance."

UNIVERSITY — "Charlie Chan in London." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Belle of the Nineties."



KEITH'S — Dickens' "Great Expectations." 10, 11:57 a. m., 1:54, 3:51, 5:48, 7:45, 9:42.

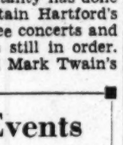
ORPHEUM — "Student Tour," with Jimmy Durante and Charles Butterworth. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

BOSTON—George M. Cohan in "Gambling." Vaudeville. 10:18 a. m., 1:20, 4:24, 7:38, 10:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"365 Nights in Hollywood." Fenway, 2:09, 4:49, 7:29, 10:09. Paramount, 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 4:16, 7, 9:44. Also "The Firebird."

STATE—"We Live Again." New version of Tolstoy's "Resurrection," with Anna Sten and Fredric March. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

UPTOWN — "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Pauline Lord and W. C. Fields. 1, 3:59, 6:58, 10:57. Also "Servants' Entrance."



TREMONT—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Diplomaniacs," and "Grand Canary." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Japanese travelogue. "Going to Heaven on a Mule," cartoon; golf celebrities, Andy Clyde comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"The Dragon Murder Case." Van Dine story. 1, 3:59, 6:58. Also "Loud Speaker."

Music

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA — Back Bay group. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Ave. and West Brookline St., South End. 8.

ORGAN RECITAL—By E. Power Biggs of Christ Church, Cambridge. The Memorial Church, Harvard University. 8:15.

KLAUS GOETZE—Piano recital. Scarlatti, Bach, Schönberg, Debussy, Schubert, Infante. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

CANADIAN CLUB—Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. Robert Parmenter gives illustrated lecture, "Motoring Through Our United States." Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Guest speaker: Roy A. Foulke of analytical report division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Hotel Bradford. 7.

Tomorrow

ROTARY CLUB — Charles D. Maginnis speaks on "Architecture." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Free lecture in German on Richard Wagner. 140 Newbury Street. 4.

COMMUNITY SERVICE CLUB—Of West Newton. Mrs. Cornelia James Cannon speaks on "Creative Writing." Parish House of Second Church. 2:30.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS — Compact Day Reception. 9 Walnut Street. 3 to 5.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Portrait Sculpture," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Wallace Advises Farmers to Keep Crop Restriction

(Continued from Page 1)

amined this winter. He observed that it would be a healthful thing.

A powerful drive in and out of Congress to jettison all restrictions on agricultural production was forecast by Mr. Wallace as a reactionary aftermath to reduced surpluses and increased farm income. In the front line of the opposition, he envisioned processors, handlers, carriers, consumers and even some farm groups. In the rear guard of this movement he foresaw the sincere idealist, the "laissez faire" economist and business groups interested in volume, all arrayed under the banner of unbridled production.

For reinforcements in this anticipated attack, the Secretary pointed a bit scornfully toward idealists who espouse the abundant life and yet forget that agricultural and industrial surpluses alone do not contribute real abundance and real prosperity.

Results of Surpluses

Surpluses wreck prices, and that in turn destroys the purchasing power of the farmer, Mr. Wallace contended, without giving food and clothing to the needy. That is what happened in 1932, the speaker said in challenging listeners to suggest any other result from prolonged and excessive production.

"Times without number I have heard it said that there cannot be a surplus so long as there is a single hungry Chinaman," the speaker went on. "Fundamentally and eventually this may be true; but the same persons who weep that farmers should control production do not suggest that clothing factories go on producing without limit, regardless of effective demand for their merchandise, until every naked Chinaman is clothed. Nor do they feel that plow factories should produce the limit until every farmer has a plow. Nor do they berate the automobile manufacturers because they cut down production 80 per cent during the depression, though countless families wanted cars."

Under Inherited System

Persons who pity people in want actually are not criticizing the farmer or the AAA, Mr. Wallace contended, but the profit system inherited from the past. Whoever favors the profit system and the right of industry to control production, he argued, cannot fairly deny agriculture the same right. His reiteration of George Peek's observation, "I'm for the profit system if they deal the farmer in," was good for a cheer.

"We must play with the cards that are dealt," Mr. Wallace went on. "Agriculture cannot survive in a capitalistic society as a philanthropic enterprise. If the cry of those who bid our farmers think of all those hungry Chinamen, and plant more land, were heeded, it would mean that long before the last hungry Chinaman were taken care of, hundreds of thousands of American farm families would be destroyed.

"I would do nothing to mutilate that deep instinct to produce, to provide to the uttermost. But we ought to be sensible enough to admit that if this instinct is to be the sole basis of agriculture, then the hope of getting agriculture its fair share in the national income is doomed."

Hints Gold Price Rise

Prospects of a further advance in the price of American gold are hovering over the nation's farm industry like rain clouds over a parched cornfield.

American farming interests are rejoicing over official acknowledgment of the viewpoint that a boost in the price of gold is a boost in the price of American farm commodities, given by Dr. George F. Warren, President Roosevelt's monetary adviser, in an address before the grangers.

Likelihood of a rise in the price of gold as a means of balancing the general price level which has found the American farmer so long on the low end of the economic seesaw was intimated by Dr. Warren.

Three Possible Methods

The Government's money specialist outlined three possible ways of striking a favorable balance—either through a reduction in "slow-moving charges and services"; an increase in the world gold price, or an advance in the domestic price of gold.

Dr. Warren didn't commit the Government to a definite policy. But he did indicate that if the so-called inflexible costs, such as freight rates, taxes, insurance rates and debts could not be scaled down, then that part of the price structure which tumbled into the economic cellar will have to be pried up by increasing the price of gold. And farm prices have been pinned to the bottom of the pile.

Just how the Grange feels about Dr. Warren's views on balancing the economic price level became a matter of official record on the day the Hartford convention opened. In his keynote speech, Louis J. Taber, national master, put the Grange on record as strongly in favor of an "honest dollar."

Mr. Taber said at that time that the Government "should approach justice and stability by providing some machinery to control the dollar price of gold, to maintain a reasonable balance between commodity prices and those inflexible items in our price structure. . . . The President should immediately establish a price for gold that will tend to restore the price balance."

Price Balance Needed

Dr. Warren acknowledged that "before business can proceed in a normal way, a better balance in the price structure is necessary." Prosperity, he explained, is not the result of having either high or low prices, but is the result of a balance in prices. Whenever prices change suddenly, commodities react first, the speaker said, while prices under monopolistic control change more slowly.

Admitting that the obvious argument here was to provide some means for monopolistic control of farm prices, Dr. Warren indicated that the outcome would be about as practical and not so different in effort from the old-fashioned parlor pastime of hoisting oneself by the tabs on his own boot tops. He despaired of any way to whittle off the top-heavy costs of "resistant" prices to coincide with the tumbling farm prices.

Price Balancer

Wide World

George F. Warren

President's Adviser on Currency

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Education talk	CBS dance music	"Comedy Capers"
5:15	Agricultural report	Children's sketch	"Once Upon Time"	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Holiday sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Fred Hoey, talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Buddy and Blake	Male quartet	"Miniatures"
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	NBC dance music	sketches; music	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Local dance music	Music lecture
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Neal O'Hara	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Joe and Bateese	Gene and Glenn	"Just Plain Bill"	Local dance music
7:30	Musical Memories:	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	Big Freddy Miller	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Network mystery, dra-	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Symphony
8:15	matic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace"; musicale	Orchestra concert
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	under direction of
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra	vocal soloists	Albert Kanrich
9:00	Pelletier Orch.	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Local dance music
9:15	Story Behind Claim	orchestra; soloist	wells; orchestra	Organ; soloist
9:30	Hands Across Border:	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	Local dance music
9:45	soloists; orchestra	McNamee; orch.	ches.; Virginia Rea	News Service
10:00	"Seven Seas," drama-	"Naughty Mariet-	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Sons of Union
10:15	tized sea story	ta," Anne Jami-	sa Lomas; soloist	Veterans' progr'm
10:30	Joe Rines and his	son, soloists, play-	Housing talk	Program from Me-
10:45	dance orchestra	ers and orchestra	Musical Rhymester	chanics Building
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; events	News Service	Gerry Harrison
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC vocalist	CBS dance music	CBS dance music
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Anson Weeks and	CBS speaker	Will Alexander &
11:45	their orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; guests; soloists; orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists; concert orchestra.
2:00 WBZ, Addresses from tenth annual conference, New England Council.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; Geography—"Spanish Cork and Olives."
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music recital, from Rochester, N. Y.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, National Student Federation speaker.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody; concert orchestra; chorus; commentator.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Little Old New York."
8:15 WAAB, "The Boston Public Library," Dr. Milton E. Lord.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Vanities; Everett Marshall; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Adventures of Gracie; Burns and Allen; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; pianist; organist; mixed octet; narrator.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd antarctic relay program; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:30 WAAB, Melody Masterpieces; soloists; male chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "The Labor Movement and the New Economics," NBC speakers.

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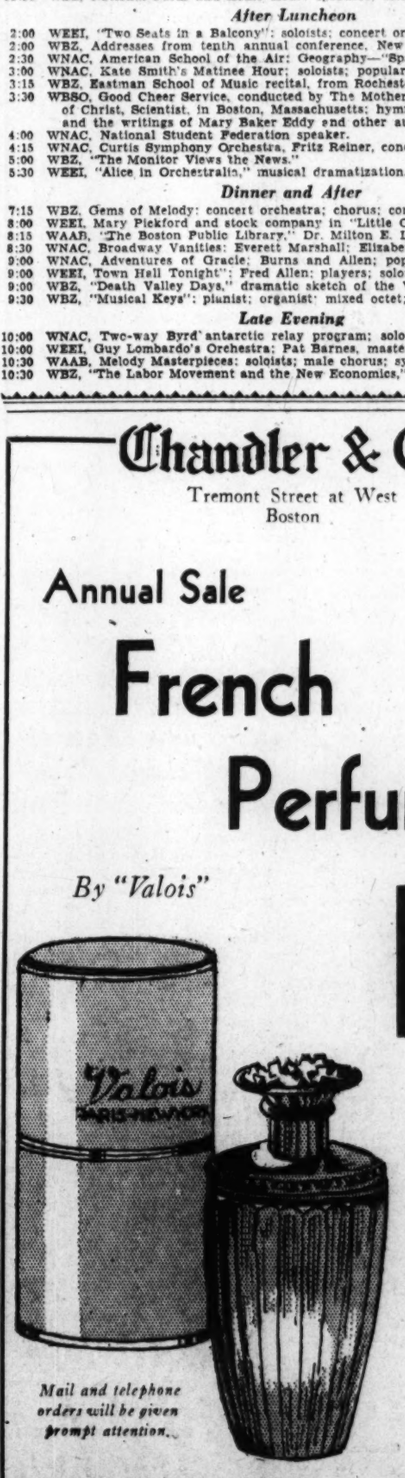

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—One of the most recent aeronautical devices to increase man's control of the seemingly unstable medium of the air is the automatic variable pitch propeller, a fundamental long conceived by the aeronautical industry but only recently perfected in practice.

Using propellers of fixed pitch, modern transport planes today have to travel at altitudes of from 1000 to 20,000 feet, according to the terrain over which they are flying. In South America when crossing the Andes Mountains between Santiago and Buenos Aires pilots operate at 20,000 feet. Over the American Rockies and Sierras planes operate at 10,000 feet; over the Appalachians at about 5000 feet, and 1000 feet at sea level.

Each of these altitudes offers a different set of conditions. Fixed pitch propellers are good at sea level, inefficient at higher altitudes. The automatic pitch variable propeller, good at any level, begins to cover the maximum conditions required by air transport operations for the first time in aeronautical history.

Greater Angle of Attack

At sea level where the air offers a consistent density a propeller with a fixed angle of attack upon the air does its work efficiently and well. But airplanes sometimes cannot operate at sea level because of low clouds or terrain and propellers of a greater angle of attack upon the air, a greater "bite," are necessary. Thus the reason for a variable pitch blade, good in any elevation.

Aeronautical engineers, confronted with the problem of propeller efficiency at all altitudes, had a partial answer to this in 1933 in the controllable two-pitch propeller, which won for the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company, its designer, the 1933 Collier Trophy for the most outstanding aeronautical development of that year.

In the two-pitch "prop," pilots had something with which they could obtain efficiency in two levels. The low pitch blade was good for takeoff and climb, and the high pitch blade, operated by the pilot at will, was good for cruising at high speed.

Removes Limitations

Pilots still were not satisfied with this two-pitch propeller. They knew there were operating conditions which required propeller pitches between the maximum and minimum provided by the two-pitch blades. If clouds obscured the Alleghanies, requiring flying at 8000 feet, for instance, something less than maximum pitch was needed. If schedules required them to maintain a certain rate of speed between terminals, the high pitch blade might possibly bring them in ahead of schedules, the low-pitch blades, late.

Aeronautical engineers got busy again and the automatic variable pitch "prop" is their answer to these problems. In this constant speed "prop" the early limitation to two positions is removed. An infinite number of pitch positions are automatically available after the pilot once sets the speed determined by the motor manufacturers as the most efficient for plane operation.

Using the automobile analogy it is as if an automobile had an infinite number of automatically selected gear ratios which would insure the most efficient engine speed, irrespective of whether the car was on a steep hill or loaded.

In traffic it would provide the quickest acceleration. On the open road it would provide the right gear for hills, grades, muddy or sandy road conditions.

Variations Counteracted

Once the pilot sets the predetermined rate of engine speed any tendency of the engine to speed or stall due to load or flight variations is immediately counteracted by automatic changing of the pitch of the propeller blades, bringing the engine speed back to the speed selected by the pilot.

Thus over the Connecticut countryside several days ago A. Lewis MacClain, chief test pilot of Hamilton Standard, put a Boeing of the type used by United Air Lines in transcontinental flights through glides, climbs and various engine and throttle adjustments while passengers sat with eyes glued to the "r. p. m." dials which varied not at all regardless of what Mr. MacClain did to the controls.

Excess Sound Avoided

Advantages to the pilot and, incidentally, to passengers in the automatic pitch will be the ability to synchronize engines, elliminate the objectionable "beat," annoying to the ear, and vibration at certain speeds. Since practically most commercial flying is done at certain speeds designers will be able to concentrate their work on smoother and quieter operation at these speeds.

Design of the new variable pitch hub has been standardized to fit the two-pitch hub in use on many transport planes, making replacement of older type hubs easy.

In the present operating technique it is customary for pilots on transcontinental routes to gain altitudes of 8000 to 10,000 feet and use this great height near terminals to increase the forward speed of the plane by descending in a gentle glide.

Descent Made Easier

With old type "props" engine speed had to be increased because the propeller became a pinwheel, spinning the engine faster. With the new variable pitch hub the controls are left alone, the plane descends without increase in engine speed.

Fuel is saved and from 15 to 20 miles is added to the speed of the plane, causing it to arrive many minutes earlier at its destination.

Saving fuel and increasing speed is something to make air line operators "sit up and take notice." Old pilots refuse to believe it until they test it for themselves. Meanwhile this propeller invention is but another notch in aeronautical progress while the engineers are looking for more air worlds to conquer.

Allegiance Oath Sought

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Steps to make it compulsory for all school teachers through Connecticut to take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government were taken here last night at a meeting of the department of council administration, Veterans Foreign Wars.

Boston Snapshots

Floating Dishes — Robert G. Dexter was an airplane designer; but finding himself with much spare time on his hands, he organized a little factory for the building of kayaks. This being a seasonal business, he branched out into making conveniently small iceboats—6½ feet long and carrying 24 square feet of sail.

Discovering that many people leaned toward building kayaks and iceboats themselves but had difficulty in obtaining the use of good tools, he conceived another new idea. He took space in a large, well-lighted building at 910 Commonwealth Avenue, set up all sorts of woodworking equipment and invited anyone who wished to use the machinery and tools to become a member of "The Shop" and work as much as he liked at a small hourly charge.

That was hardly a year ago, and already 85 members have joined. In age they range from 8 to 70, and more than a dozen women are included. Men have built furniture. Women have made all sorts of novelties. Boys have built boats and kayaks and launched them in the Charles River near by. At present there is much activity in preparation for Christmas. Handmade presents of all kinds are in various stages of completion. One boy has just finished an iceboat for his own use.

This is all very satisfactory from Mr. Dexter's point of view, but he himself is still on the trail of new ideas. The latest is a special new transparent lacquer, which makes the thinnest wood proof against hot water, soap, foodstuffs and beverages, and which is free from all odor or taste when dry. This means that cups and saucers, plates, dishes and vases can all be made of wood, with the beauty of its grain fully visible.

We were shown cups so thin that the light shone through them, as it does through fine china, but with a warm, golden glow. Lamp shades skillfully turned from solid blocks of wood down to the same translucent thinness were there too.

Whole sets of dinner plates and dishes made from soft pine were lined up on the shelves of the same wood. Mr. Dexter plans to place them for sale, if possible, in some of the antique-style tea rooms in New England.

Among their advantages, in addition to appearance, he mentions the deadening of the usual clatter of dishes and the convenience of having plates floating in full view on the top of hot dish water—avoiding uncomfortable submarine salvaging operations.

* * *

"Perchance to Sleep"—"We spend a third of our lives in bed," says a furniture company circular, "and the decoration of our bedrooms should be such that the atmosphere is restful when we go to sleep, cheering when we wake to face another day." To show just how such an atmosphere may be attained, Paine experts have collaborated with House and Garden Magazine in preparing a complete bedroom in their store. It is now on view as one of "Four Livable Rooms."

The most striking feature of the room at first glance is the bright green ivy which twines all over the wallpaper. The furniture is of comfortably simple Georgian design, with yellow spreads and hangings and a golden brown carpet.

Visitors who withstand the restful effect of this bedroom push on to see a morning-room brightened with shades of rose, green and yellow and a number of flowerpots in the bay window; a white-walled living room with a slightly modern influence in the furniture and decorations; and finally a Chippendale dining room.

All four rooms are suggestions for treatment of small homes belonging to people of moderate incomes. Colored photographs of them may be seen in the magazine which assisted in their preparation.

The Chippendale room is proving especially attractive to many people who have lately visited the Museum of Fine Arts and seen the fine collection of genuine Chippendale furniture presented to the museum by Eben Howard Gay recently. Mr. Gay has been collecting furniture of this period for more than half a century. By 1907 he had acquired a number of pieces, but was then forced to dispose of them. They were scattered all over this country, especially in the South, and some went to Europe.

Since that time he has assembled this second collection, now in the museum. Included in it are six chairs which were in his possession before but which found their way to South Carolina.

* * *

From the Golden Dome—From London in 1845 came Enoch Wines to write his "Impressions of America." To get a good view of the city of Boston he climbed the winding stairway within the dome of the new State House. "I speak soberly," he wrote, "and without exaggeration. . . . there are few views either in the New World or the Old that can be compared to this . . . . I have visited many elevated points in the four continents . . . and I declare that none of the prospects thus obtained are superior . . . to that enjoyed from the State House in Boston."

Since his day other high vantage points have been provided by Boston's comparatively few skyscrapers. From the new Federal Building, for instance, an unsurpassed view of the harbor can be obtained, and the Custom House tower is famous for the wide prospect it offers. But after standing atop the gilded dome on Beacon Hill we agree with Enoch Wines, that the view from that point is still unsurpassed. For from it Boston is seen as a whole—from the clustered red brick mansions of the Hill and the green slopes of the Common, to the new lagoon in Charles River Basin and the flat expanse of the East Boston airport neighborhood. There is an intimacy in this view which is lacking in others.

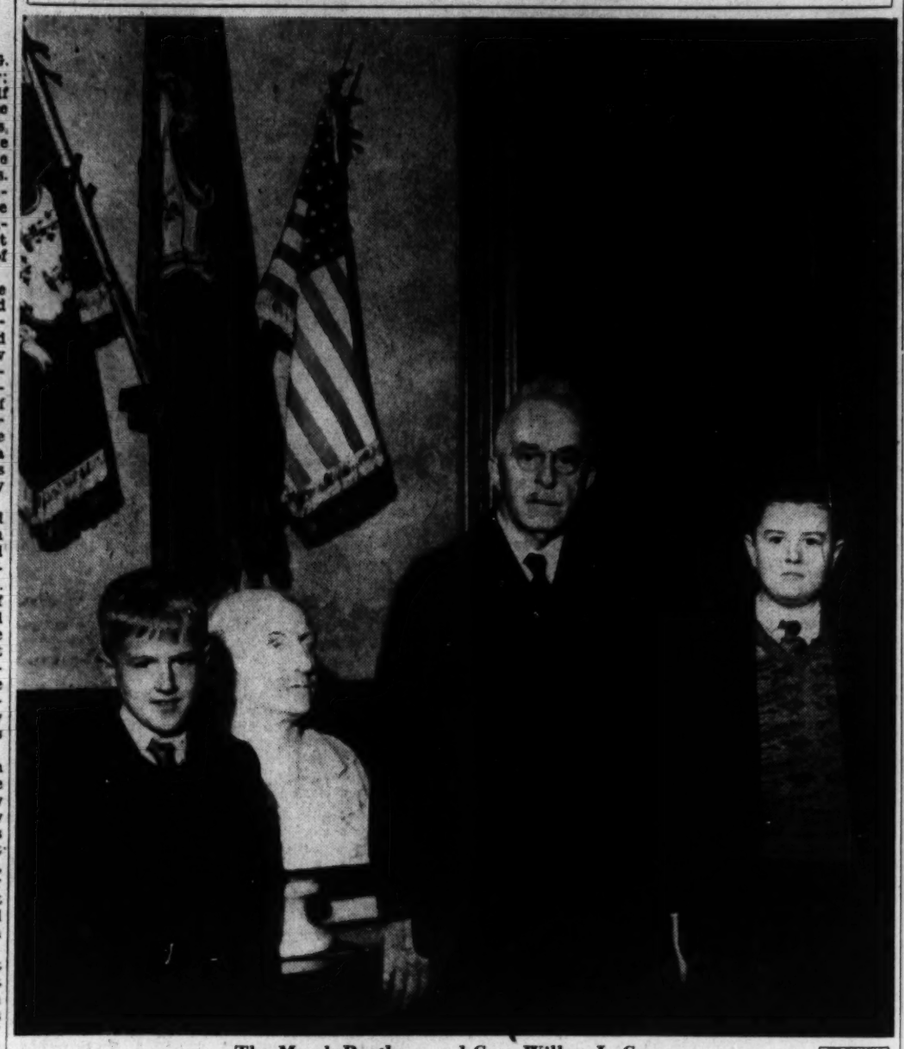
To ascend the dome it is only necessary to ask for a key at the manager's office in the State House. Modern visitors enjoy one advantage that Mr. Wines did not—they can take an elevator to the top of the building itself—which leaves them only an ascent of rather more than 100 steps.

When the New State House was built, on plans by Bulfinch, in 1795, the two other peaks of Trimountain still stood near by. It was soon decided to remove Mount Vernon and to use the material to raise the level of Charles Street. Then in the year that Enoch Wines paid his visit, work began upon Cotton Hill, which was shoveled directly into a pond at its foot—thus adding eight acres of good land to the city.

The élite of Boston did not begin to turn their attention to Beacon Hill as a desirable residential neighborhood until 1802, when the Mount Vernon proprietors placed an advertisement in the "Columbian Centinel," to the effect that "Divers House Lots, in Copeley's and Allen's Pastures so-called" were for sale.

Not until 1874, when the Hill had become the social center of the city, was the copper sheathing of the dome, which replaced the original wood in 1802, covered with gold leaf.

Biographers and Their Subject



The Marsh Brothers and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross

Little Fellow at Left Is "Bub," While "Billy," Author Also of Hoover's Biography, Is at Left of the Governor.

Boy Biographers Write Book On 'Man With Million Friends'

Billy and Bub, Comprising the Firm of Marsh Brothers, Who Gained Wide Notice for a Work on Hoover, Now Issue Life of Governor Cross

The Marsh brothers of New Milford, Conn., Billy, age 15, and his younger brother Bub, have turned out another book.

"The Man With a Million Friends, Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut," is the title of their current fall publication.

Billy was 11 years old when he launched his first big literary enterprise as author and publisher of a biography of President Hoover. He published 60 copies in the first edition. But the public demand was more than his 50-cent printing press could handle; so Billy made a deal with Doubleday, Doran & Co. of Garden City to take over the original type and increase production.

Now a Partner

Business has grown since the Hoover book. Bub who was only a "printer's devil," is now a full-fledged partner as the title page attests:

"Printed in the United States of America, The Hall of Memory Press, by Marsh Brothers New Milford, Conn."

The Hall of Memory is their monthly magazine "published by youth for youth." There are two illustrations in the Cross book, one of the Governor and one in which the boys posed with him. The group picture has been published in the Hall of Memory with an article by "William J. Marsh Jr.," which says in part:

"The picture on the cover is that of Governor Cross, Bub and me. It was taken in his office at the state building at Hartford, Conn.

"I consider it quite an honor to be able to say that Bub and I have visited our Governor, and had our picture taken with him, for we all know that every minute of his time is very valuable. All day long he is doing things for our State, which helps to benefit you and me. I think we are very fortunate in having a man like Mr. Cross as the Governor of our beautiful State (Connecticut). The name Connecticut stands for religion, education and law."

Pages of "Facts"

The Marsh boys preface their 26-page work with four pages of "facts" representing the chronological mileposts in the career of Governor Cross. Ensuing pages are a boyish amplification of the foregoing list of achievements.

There is genealogical background, straight to the point. "Wilbur L. Cross was born in the little town of Mansfield, Conn., April 10, 1862. On his paternal side he comes from William Cross, who took up lands in Windsor, 1664. On his mother's side he comes from the Curleys, who migrated from Northampton, Mass., to Coventry, Conn., about 1700, and the family later spread to Mansfield and were neighbors of Nathan Hale."

The boys season their biography with a pinch of personal appraisal such as, ". . . he has been a figure in the national educational world, and has kept abreast of national and state political conditions and has probably forgotten more than some of his Republican opponents will ever know in a lifetime. Few citizens of any occupation know more intimately the details and general history of American political history. . . ."

Hobbies Described

And a pretty complete description about his hobbies. It seems he has none "unless early rising and early working can be so described. Nor can he be described as a sportsman. His chief recreation is walking, and before he became Governor of Connecticut, any morning, fair or otherwise, he was seen wearing a dark felt hat, light overcoat and spats, making his unhurried way from his home to his office through the quiet New Haven streets, cane or umbrella in his hand, apparently absorbed in some professional or literary problem, but not too much so to call out humorous greetings to his neighbors or to overlook any unusual occurrence en route."

As for his reading, "he prefers Malory's Round Table Legends to Tennyson's, thus showing himself a proper Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

Readers will agree that this is a telling quip, and none the less effective even though the sentence turns the page at a point which clips off the word "Court" and leaves it stranded at the top of the following page.

Shoe Workers Union Seeks Wide Support For Code Reopening

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union today sent 400 letters to fraternal, social and civic organizations urging that they communicate with authorities in Washington at once and ask for a reopening of the shoe code.

The union said that the shoe industry in Haverhill, Boston and Lynn faced annihilation unless the Government acted to break the differentials and establish a uniform wage throughout the country. Several plants in this city, it was feared, might move to other cities unless the shoe code was reopened.

The A. E. Emerson Shoe Company, its president said today, would move to Manchester, N. H. Union officials had declined to accept a 20 per cent wage reduction demanded by the Emerson Company.

Meanwhile, a committee of union leaders visited the City Council and requested that no firm be given protection if it attempted to move out of the city. The council declined to take such a stand, however. A public mass meeting will be held tonight in an effort to iron out differences between the workers and the manufacturers.

Mrs. Adam H. Dickey

Mrs. Lillian S. Dickey, who passed on at her Brookline home yesterday, was the widow of Adam H. Dickey, who was a former member of The Christian Science Board of Directors and from 1908 until 1910 secretary to Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Mrs. Dickey was born in Rome, N. Y., her parents moving to Wisconsin while she was still a child. Her father, Herald P. Selden, became one of the pioneers in western railroad history. She was married in November, 1887, to Adam H. Dickey.

For many years both Mr. and Mrs. Dickey were engaged in the practice of Christian Science in Kansas City, Mo., in Mexico City and later in Brookline, Mass. In 1899 they were graduated from the Christian Science Board of Education, Mr. Dickey becoming an active teacher of Christian Science.

While serving as First Reader in First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Kansas City, Mr. Dickey was called upon to serve Mrs. Eddy as private secretary. As such he became a member of her household from January, 1908, until December, 1910. He was for 15 years a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Services for Mrs. Dickey will be held at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock.

New Hampshire Farms Lose on Hog Payments

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 20 (AP)—The State Farm Bureau Federation today announced New Hampshire farmers would lose about $25,000 in benefit payments for reduced hog production during the coming year.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracted to pay New Hampshire farmers this year about $40,000 under a plan to raise only 75 per cent of the normal production. Next year a reduction of only 10 per cent will be allowed, the bureau announced.

Social Legislations Planned in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20 (AP)—Commenting on the conference at Harrisburg, Penna., on uniform labor laws, Gov. Theodore Francis Green said yesterday he hoped to include in his message to the 1935 Legislature a complete program of "social legislation," including ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, minimum wage, old age pension and liberalized workmen's compensation laws.

He pointed out that he did recommend ratification of the Child Labor Amendment last year but that the bill was left to be discarded in the General Assembly.

Liberty Put Ahead Of Enforced Peace

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, Saturday criticized humanitarian ideas that would set up agencies for enforcement of peace and economic security at the expense of liberties of free people.

Speaking before the twenty-first annual meeting of Amherst College Alumni Council, Dr. Dennett pointed to the League of Nations as attempting to enforce world peace and at the same time preserve the principle of civil liberty.

"It would appear," he said, "that a humanitarian impulse to develop world organization for peace is not yet fully integrated to the kindred but immeasurably older humanitarian movement for development and preservation of human liberties. . . . Existing social, political, and economic order . . . is susceptible of great improvement. . . . It seems debatable that improvement of international relations should be made at the expense of surrendering . . . any part of the principles of the Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights."

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Written by Mrs. Abbot B. Silva, 3280 E. Fairfax Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio
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Azaña Believes Establishment Of Proletarian Dictatorship In Spain Would Be Transitory

Free-Thinking Traditions of Freemasons Held Basis of Republic, Steering Between Church and Communist Opposition

Spain in Transition
Second of Six Articles

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The corner stone of the Spanish Republic is designed to be free thinking: it was laid, to a large extent, by Freemasons.

Today many of these liberal leaders and founders of the Republic are political prisoners, exiles or fugitives, because of their conviction that the present Government constitutes or conceals a threat to this liberty of thought on which they based the Revolution of 1931 and the Constitution of the new Spain.

Of these imprisoned Republican chiefs and Freemasons, by far the most outstanding is Manuel Azaña, formerly Prime Minister for more than two years. Practically all impartial observers in Spain are unanimous in pronouncing him "the greatest leader the Spanish Revolution produced and a statesman of the very highest quality."

When former King Alfonso XIII, from his retreat in Fontainebleau, heard of Señor Azaña's masterful directing of affairs of state, he is said to have exclaimed, "Why, oh why was I never told of this man Azaña?"

Relatively few people had ever heard of Senor Azaña before the revolution. Educated in various monastic schools, he departed from their influence and broke with the Church of Rome, publishing in a biographical volume, "The Garden of the Monks," an indictment of his religious education.

Intellectual Revolt

Becoming a lawyer, he obtained an unimportant sinecure in the Department of Justice in Madrid, and spent most of his time quietly studying in the Athenaeum Club. As the gathering-place of Spain's intellectual élite, this club became the center of those revolutionary liberals who opposed the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera.

Thus Señor Azaña became one of the signers of the Revolutionary Manifesto of San Sebastian. When the Republic was declared, in April, 1931, he was made Minister of War in the Provisional Government, later becoming Prime Minister as well when Alcala Zamora was elected President.

With an energy and immediacy rare in Spain, he tackled the two most pressing problems of the Republic—the army and the church. He completely reorganized the army, which was approaching the point where it would soon have had more generals than privates. At one blow some 6000 highly paid and superfluous officers were retired. Military experts of other nations stationed in Madrid agree in terming his reorganization of the army a marvelous piece of work.

With the church he was equally radical, pushing through the Cortes constitutional measures designed to take all education out of its hands. His unrelenting attitude on this point, and his insistence on dissolving the Jesuits, are generally held to be the main cause of the reaction which in the November elections last year swept him from office and brought in the Moderate Radicals of Alejandro Lerroux and their electoral allies, the Conservative Roman Catholic groups.

Azaña Speaks

Only a few days before the recent uprising broke out, I had a long conversation with Señor Azaña at his home in Madrid. In view of his imprisonment and approaching trial on charges of treasonous participation in the Catalonian revolt and the revolutionary general strike, the statements he made to me then have taken on an added interest and significance.

With a simple and convincing cordiality he welcomed me in the salon of his modern Madrid apartment. Balance was my first impression of the man, stable strength resulting from a firm balance between an intense emotional energy and a capacity for clear—even cold—intellectual assessment of the practical side of things.

His first words, in response to my comment on the tense situation in Spain, confirmed this impression:

"Yes, I realize that many people are saying a revolutionary movement is inevitable—and needful—now. Personally, however, I am by no means so sure.

"In a way, of course, the workers are right, in their feeling something drastic must be done. The present Government has not only ceased to enforce the labor legislation and social reform initiated by us; it has undeniably permitted the persecution of the Socialists, and the workers generally, in the villages; they have been thrown out of their jobs, or their rates of pay reduced, until they are now almost back where they were under the Monarchy. Abstractly, therefore, I fully understand the workers' desire for a revolutionary uprising.

Spain Not Socialist

"But practically—or tactically if you like—I do not approve of it at all; I think it would be a blunder, a very grave mistake. And for this reason: Spain is not really, fundamentally Socialist. Madrid is Socialist, Saragossa is Socialist, Malaga, Seville, Bilbao—a few provincial capitals and industrial centers are Socialist.

"But four-fifths of Spain are definitely opposed to Socialism. Catalonia, for instance, is violently anti-Socialist—even its proletariat is anarchist rather than Socialist and so are Valencia, most of the Basque provinces and Galicia.

"Thus it would, I believe, be extremely difficult for a proletarian dictatorship to be successfully established in Spain. Extremely difficult. Suppose, however, that the proletariat—the Socialists—did succeed in seizing power in Madrid, Barcelona and one or two other principal capitals: the very next day they would find themselves unable to govern, because they would not have the masses of the country behind them.

"What has happened is this: the Socialist leaders have mistaken for Socialism and 'proletarianism' the anarchic state of mind of the mass of agricultural workers throughout Spain, which is discontented because it is miserable and half-starved; when as a matter of fact these Spanish workers in the great majority would not long support or submit to a Socialist Government, though they might join temporarily in any revolutionary uprising.

Dictatorial Outlook

"Nor could a proletarian dictatorship exist for long through a reign of terror. For Spain is not Russia. Far from it. And a terrorist rule, though it might maintain itself for a while, could in my opinion last but a very short time here.

"But suppose the proletarian uprising fails in its revolutionary attempt to seize power—then what? It is perfectly clear that not only would the Socialists be wiped out in a most effective manner, but that the Republic itself would be annihilated with them!

"For an extreme reactionary government—probably a dictatorship of the army, the church and the big landholders — would soon seize power and would probably lose no time in seizing every one of us Republicans they could lay their hands on.

"Though I sympathize heartily with the workers' viewpoint, I think a proletarian uprising would be a very grave tactical blunder for the Republic and for Spain."

These declarations constitute a remarkably precise answer to the charges that Señor Azaña favored and forwarded the recent extremist revolt. Their sincerity might of course be questioned; but it is significant that not once did I hear his honesty and integrity challenged, even by his bitterest political enemies, a tribute that could be paid to very few of Spain's leaders today.

"Fundamentally," Señor Azaña continued in answer to my query about the deeper currents in the present situation, "all this strife in Spain which has now come almost to civil war boils down to two questions—land and school. They are the two real problems today.

"Land, because in a vast portion of Spain—Estremadura, Andalusia, most of Castile—the peasants are starving and miserable on vast estates owned by a nobility and wealthy gentry who still have a twelfth-century feudal mentality, and will not concede to the peasants the necessary minimum of income and well being.

"Schools, because the Church of Rome today, with its dogma of medieval ignorance, is still the greatest influence in Spain, chiefly through the schools. The church is fighting desperately now because it knows that if either Socialism or real Republicanism returned once more to power, we would carry through ruthlessly our program of lay education and enforce the constitutional provision that forbids teaching by any of the religious orders.

"Today, under the present Government, the church has in some ways a stronger influence in Spanish politics than it did under the Monarchy. Why? Because Gil Robles and his party are the direct representatives of the Vatican; and of course it is they who are really ruling through Señor Lerroux. Under the Monarchy, Rome's political action was less direct; now it is outright and barefaced."

In reply to a question about the future of Spain, Señor Azaña said, "The principal obstacle in the way of establishing the Republic is the absence, in most of Spain, of a middle class on which to base it.

Work of Freemasons

"The republican class exists in certain places, in Catalonia, for instance, and Valencia, where economic conditions have favored the formation of a large group of small landowners, merchants and industrialists. It exists likewise, to some extent, in Asturias, in Madrid and in a few other cities and regions.

"But on the whole, apart from these places, the Spanish population may be divided into two extremes. There is the miserable laborer or peasant, hungry and ignorant; and his wealthy proprietor or employer, still linked in feudal alliance to the church.

"Today, I am convinced that the proletariat, except in one or two very Roman Catholic districts such as the Basque Provinces, has thrown off the domination of the clergy. This is due in part, and indirectly, to the intellectual renaissance; but more directly to the anticlerical campaigns of Socialism and syndicalism, which have reached the small towns and villages.

"Thus this modern reformation movement is going on and contributing to the formation of that mentally independent middle class which is essential to the continuation of the Republic."

Señor Azaña and other Republican leaders are Freemasons, but it is not clear what part Freemasonry played in bringing on the revolution of 1931 and in elaborating the Constitution.

As can be easily understood in a country so overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, Freemasonry in Spain is emphatically a secret society. The casual visitor to Spain sees no evidence of its existence, except for an occasional violent attack upon it in El Debate, A. B. C. or some other organ of the church.

Not so long ago Señor Robles put Freemasonry and Marxism at the top of the list of "evils" which his party was determined to annihilate. Thus it is apparent that Freemasonry in Spain is in part a political organization, although it clearly has kept much closer to the basic ideas of English and American lodges than is the case in France, where Freemasonry has been "rationalized" almost into atheism.

Although the relation of Masonry to the recent uprising is confused, its connection with the Revolution of 1931 is clear, as the declaration quoted above indicates. Not only were a number of the ministers in the first Provisional Government Free Masons, but an official lodge bulletin stated that "the high personnel of the Republic is for the most part composed of brothers."

Nor can it be said that the influence of Masonry on the Republic existed mainly in the thoughts of the Masons themselves. For its clerical adversaries attribute to Freemasonry an even greater rôle in the downfall of the monarchy.

"The Spanish Revolution has its roots and its immediate origins in the sectarian organizations," is the conclusion of a book by Juan Tusquets, professor in one of the Roman Catholic seminaries of Barcelona. Above all, the book asserts, with a remarkable amount of documentary evidence to support its statements, Freemasonry planned and executed the Revolution, with the aid of Socialism. It points to the significant growth and progress of the Masonic lodges in Spain in the years immediately preceding 1931, and to the fact that whereas there were only six Masons in the Cortes in 1918, in the Constituent Cortes there were more than 60.

Effect on Constitution

But perhaps the most conclusive evidence that Masonic ideals of liberty of thought and conscience played a preponderant part in the Republic is found in the fact that the Spanish Constitution today contains virtually all the essential points of, and in some instances reproduces textually, a "Declaration of Principles adopted by the Grand Spanish Lodge at its assembly held in Madrid, May 23 to 25, 1931." This was only a few weeks before the Constitutional Cortes began its work.

This declaration "proclaims the inviolability of human right in all its manifestations and particularly the inviolability of the following:

"The right to live and to live in safety;

"The right of the free expression and diffusion of thought;

"The right to the free expression of conscience and the free exercise of religious cult."

And it concludes by demanding lay schools, equality for all before the law, and "separation of church and state, expulsion of foreign religious orders (the Jesuits) and subordination of the Spanish orders to a special law of associations."

Thus, beneath the confusion and conflict of the moment, apart from anarchic Marxian extremists and opposed to clerical conservatism, there is a quietly strong organization dedicated to a free-thinking, democratic Spain; and there is an able group of liberal Republican leaders who—though many of them may, like Señor Azaña, be in prison today—still have much to offer to the Spain of tomorrow.

'Outs' Who Hope to Be in Again With a Turn of Spain's Political Wheel

Wide World

Republican Leaders Now Imprisoned, Exiled or Otherwise Disempowered

Left to Right—Fernando de los Rios, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marcelino Domingo, Former Minister of Agriculture; Manuel Azana, Former Premier; Alvaro Albornoz, Former Minister of Justice; and Diego Martinez Barrios, Former Premier.

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Leopold Accepts Theunis Cabinet, Quieting Belgium

Concern for Franc Subsides as Veteran Forms Government

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP)—A new coalition Cabinet headed by Col. Georges Theunis was pledged by him today to maintenance of the gold standard.

Financial circles welcomed his announcement, for they had felt concern over the policies of the Government to succeed that headed by Count Charles de Broqueville, which quit last week because of internal disagreements.

Premier Theunis, twice premier formerly and regarded as one of Belgium's ablest diplomats, said another major policy in his program would be a drastic reduction of public expenditure. King Leopold last night approved the Cabinet.

A majority of the new Cabinet are members of the strong Roman Catholic and Liberal Parties. Paul Hymans, a Liberal, returns to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after a six-months' absence from that post. He succeeds Henri Jaspar, who was unable to form a Government to replace Count de Broqueville's.

The Theunis Cabinet was constituted too late for publication in official papers today, and the new Ministers' formal taking of oath in the presence of the King was postponed until tomorrow. The new Cabinet will convene for its first session immediately afterward.

Dr. Camille Gutt, appointed Minister of Finance, left New York Monday to take up his portfolio, and was expected to arrive in the capital here at the end of the week. He has been in the United States on an official mission to announce the accession of King Leopold to the Belgian throne, and also, it was reported unofficially, to discuss war debts with the United States Government.

Dr. Gutt's close relations with both Colonel Theunis and Emile Francqui, Minister Without Portfolio in the new Cabinet, assure smooth collaboration between the three experts in restoring confidence and maintaining the stability of the franc, political observers state.

The latter's decline last week, coupled with gold withdrawals, gave rise to rumors that a $25,000,000 loan was being floated for Belgium by the United States Federal Reserve System.

This was explained, however, as a normal banking operation, enabling the National Bank to dispose of dollars pending the arrival of gold shipped to New York covering the amount of the dollars bought.

Thrice Premier

Keystone

Col. Georges Theunis
Head of New Belgian Cabinet

Mexican Phone Wires Cut

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Mexican Telephone Company reported today that its communication between Monterey and Laredo, Texas, had been cut in the early morning, apparently by a band of rebels. An alleged manifesto which appeared in a newspaper over the name of Gen. Antonio Villarreal had announced an armed uprising would start today, the anniversary of the Madero revolution.

No more delightful places than Augusta and Aiken can be found in which to spend the holiday season. To accommodate the ever increasing number of people who know the delight of Christmas-time climate at these resorts, at Augusta the Bon-Air Vanderbilt opens Dec. 22, 1934, Forest Hills, Jan. 5, 1935, Highland Park, Aiken, Dec. 15, 1934. Partridge Inn, Augusta, and Willcox's Hotel, Aiken, now open. Out-of-door life at its best. Aiken-Augusta Special leaves Penna. Station, New York, 3:30 PM, arrives Aiken next morning 11:45, Augusta 11:55 AM; *beginning Jan. 6*, arrives Aiken 10:35 AM, Augusta 11:15 AM.

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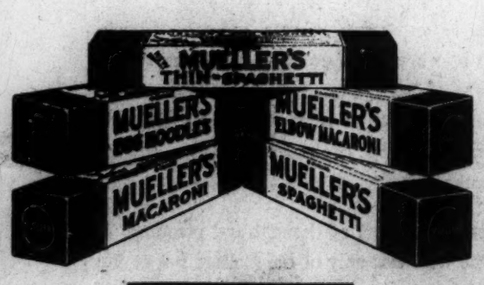

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King George Rides In Motorcar To Open Parliament

State Coach Abandoned and Even Crown Borne in Automobile

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Forsaking the golden state coach for the first time because of the weather, King George and Queen Mary rode in an automobile today from Buckingham Palace to open the fourth session of Parliament.

The King himself decided to cancel the traditional and picturesque carriage procession, not only because of the discomfort to the Queen and himself, but to attending ladies and gentlemen and others who would ride in landaus and on horseback.

The Prince of Wales also went by automobile.

Special orders that the royal cars be driven slowly so that the public should not be disappointed were given by the King.

Even the crown, which is usually sent from St. James by coach, was taken in a closed motor.

Kent Sits as Peer

The Duke of Kent, attending the opening of Parliament for the first time since his elevation to the peerage, sat in the House of Lords beside his brother, the Duke of York, facing the throne.

For the drive the King was attired in a Field Marshal's uniform, with a heavy gray greatcoat, but he was bareheaded. Queen Mary wore a white ermine wrap and magnificent coronet of diamonds.

The United States was without a representative at the opening because Ambassador Robert W. Bingham was out of London.

Within the House of Lords King George, standing before a golden throne on a dais, faced a gathering whose traditional brilliance was in no way marred by the dismal weather conditions outside.

In picturesque contrast were the Lords, robed in scarlet and ermine, to the beautifully gowned women with their tiaras of sparkling jewelry.

World Peace Theme

King George pleaded for the maintenance of world peace today as he opened the year's fourth session of Parliament.

He told his lawmakers that the British Government "will continue to make the support and extension of the authority of the League of Nations a cardinal point of their policy."

"They earnestly trust," he asserted, "that the general work of the Disarmament Conference may be actively resumed in an atmosphere more favorable to the attainment of definite results.

"Strenuous efforts will be made to secure international agreements in such matters as are capable of separate treatment."

While conceding that factors adverse to the full resumption of international trade still exist, he said, "It is my earnest hope that the coming year will be marked by a continuance of the spirit of confidence and enterprise which enabled this country to take the lead in world recovery."

His sketch of forthcoming domestic measures included providing temporary assistance to tramp shipping, improving housing conditions, assisting depressed areas further, development and acceleration of imperial air communications and close attention to agriculture.

Russians Elect Local Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

common, particularly in the more remote districts. This year's anti-government movement in the Ukraine appears to have been much less effective than that last year, when it became necessary to arrest and imprison many important Communists and to expel 27,500 out of 120,000 members of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

10,000,000 New Voters

The elections commission estimated that 10,000,000 more voters are eligible than in the all-union elections four years ago. This increase is partly due to growth in population and partly to more liberal enfranchisement. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 "unprivileged" men and women have been enfranchised in four years, which means not only that they can vote, but that they may have bread cards, superior housing accommodations and educational privileges for themselves and their children.

The party has devoted much attention to village elections this year, which are now almost completed. A strenuous attempt has been made to prevent the election of opportunists and self-seekers who have too frequently dominated village soviets in the past. Such persons pay glib lip-service to the "party line," but have been responsible for much of the widespread corruption which has weakened Soviet local government in many districts.

Stalin on Top

The local soviets now being selected choose a proportion of their number to regional soviets which in turn elect some of their members to district soviets. From the latter delegates are selected to provincial soviets, and these select the 2000 odd delegates to the All-Union Congress which meets in Moscow, Jan. 15, 1935. The Congress elects the All-Union Central Executive Committee, highest organ of the Soviet Government.

The system is so arranged, however, that the Communist Party actually controls the Government at every stage, and the party's Political Bureau of 10 members, which is not likely to be changed in the near future, is the real government of the Soviet Union. The Political Bureau is dominated by Joseph Stalin, whose power at present is virtually absolute.

Argentine Meat Law Upheld

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 20 (By U. P.)—The Supreme Court yesterday rejected the appeal of large Argentine meat packers against the meat law, declaring it to be constitutional. A fine also was imposed on the packers for their noncompliance with the order to exhibit their books.

Miniatures of Their Mother

Two Sisters From Mezökövesd, Hungary

They Aren't Dressed Up for a Costume Party, Either, But in the Elaborately Embroidered Costumes Carefully Made by Their Mother—in Line With Ancient Tradition. No Wonder They Look Happy.

Hungarian Children Wear Gay Clothing Exactly Like Elders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—That favorite juvenile pastime of being "grown-up" is much easier in Hungary than in other countries. There are virtually no baby clothes here. Each little Hungarian is a copy in miniature of its father or mother.

And what work the Hungarian mother puts into these clothes!

The extravagant embroideries which have made Hungarian costumes famous all over the world come from her tireless fingers. Nothing is too hard for her, so long as her family is cared for and so long as it is clothed after the conventions of a long and beautiful tradition.

Baby always remains with Mother in this country, and Mother is busy. The Hungarian woman is responsible not only for her family, but also for the care of the cows and chickens, the marketing of eggs and other farm produce. With her man, or sometimes without him, she works the land, and, when outside jobs are done, turns her attention to cooking, and washing, and sewing, and all the routine work of her household.

Britain Turns Down Tokyo's 5-4-4 Ratio

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese reply to the recent British compromise naval suggestions, rejecting them in toto because they recognized only equality in principle.

The Japanese reply puts the situation up to the other two powers again.

What the British and Americans do may determine the future of the whole principle of naval limitation, in the opinion of many here.

Mr. Matsudaira urged the British to consider new ways of meeting the Japanese request for full equality.

The British interpreted this as meaning there was still a possibility that the Japanese might compromise.

New 8500-Ton Cruiser Launched by Japanese

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Nov. 20 (AP) Japan's new 8500-ton cruiser Suzuya was launched today in the presence of Emperor Hirohito and a crowd of 125,000 persons, thronging the naval basin and surrounding hills.

Simultaneously at Kure, the navy's other principal shipyard, the keel of a 10,000-ton aircraft carrier was laid. It is the first of two such projected vessels, to be completed in 1937 and 1938, at an estimated cost of 42,000,000 yen (approximately $12,200,000) each.

The Suzuya, laid down at the navy's own dockyard here last December, is the third of a new type of warship figuring prominently in present American-Japanese discussions.

The cruiser is to be one of six 8500-ton cruisers the Japanese hope to have completed before the end of 1937, and, despite her classification as "light," will be on of the most heavily armed fighting ships afloat, excepting capital ships.

Avadhutas Found in India

Avadhutas are members of the mendicant sect of the self-torturing Saivites in southern India.

American Arms Plan Wins Geneva Support

(Continued from Page 1)

question out of the hands of the League.

Certainly it is believed that whatever may be the outlook for the Conference as a whole—and nobody would continue to say it is very hopeful—there is real prospect of an accord in the matter of private arms, brought up in a concrete form by the American representative, and receiving a virtually unanimous welcome. A text exists approved by all, dated June 8 of this year—and it awaits only a meeting of the General Commission to be accepted definitely. That text regulates the making, the selling, and the control of arms.

What is satisfactory, however, is the interest which the subject provokes in whatever form it is brought up.

No one can deny that the Disarmament Conference has been disappointing, but it would be quite unfair to state that it has produced no results. It has awakened the public to various abuses and dangers, and it is argued that to allow it to lapse, when the fruit of its labors is ripening, would be a great blunder.

Renaissance

Today's meeting of the Bureau was specially welcomed here and particularly so is Mr. Henderson's insistence on an immediate examination of the report on the private trade in arms, the report on budgetary publicity and so forth which have been prepared.

There was also a strong desire to see the Air Committee set to work to ascertain what can be done to lessen the peril of bombardment from the air in the event of war. That committee has hitherto shown no disposition to bring forward its conclusions.

The question which is asked in many quarters is frankly whether the Disarmament Conference has failed and should therefore be wound up, or whether, on the contrary, renewed efforts should be employed to reach effective results.

Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Litvinoff is perfectly serious in his proposal to convert the Disarmament Conference into a permanent association for the safeguarding of peace. For the moment he seems satisfied to await developments. But much more will be heard of his plan in the near future.

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We cook your way. It gives our cakes the home-baked taste and texture. We insist, as you do, on finest butter, eggs and milk.

DRAKE'S CAKES
Raisin Pound • Plain Pound • Marble Pound • Silver Pound

Göbbels Tightens Rein Over Reich's National Socialists

Meetings Can Only Be Held With Permission of Authorities

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 20—Official control of National Socialist Party activities is considerably tightened by today's order from the Ministry of Propaganda prohibiting party meetings without permission of authorities now specially delegated.

In case of a local meeting permission must henceforward be granted by the local leader, by a district leader when a large district is concerned and by the leader of the "gau" or province when meetings of general political significance are involved. Meetings attended by representatives of more than one gau must have previous permission of Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda.

The purpose of the new order, it is said, is to prevent any clash with the Government's winter health scheme. Careful wording of the order, however is held to indicate there are hints of dissatisfaction among "veterans" of the National Socialist Party, especially those classed as radicals who are understood to be annoyed at being so closely watched by the secret police.

It is also declared in certain circles that the order is not unrelated to the cool reception Dr. Göbbels received when he attended a meeting of National Socialist veterans recently near Berlin and certain pointed inquiries were put to him as to the place of Socialism in the National Socialist program.

Austria Also Demands Arms Equality Before Trade Is Bottled Up

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (AP)—Austria today demanded equality in armaments of a disarmament conference committee which had heard a proposal from the United States that the arms trade, from revolvers to battleships, should be bottled up.

Austria went before the steering committee of the Conference and declared her independence was menaced. She said an armament race is now in progress and threatens the peace of Europe and that she needs more war materials in order to defend her sovereignty.

Italy announced to the committee that she believed it useless to proceed with the Disarmament Conference without the presence of Germany, which withdrew from the parley last year when her demands for more armaments were refused.

Austria's announcement today appeared to be in close parallel to the preceding one by her Germanic sister.

Hamburg Maintains Morale Of Idle by Reading Rooms

Hot Food Served at Low Rates While Mental Interests Supplied—Teachers Volunteer for Commercial and Language Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—Few German cities have been more severely hit by the economic depression than this great center for export, and much is being done to help unemployed from falling into despair.

One of the institutions with a notable record has its center in the "Lesesaal," or reading room of the inner city. When it opened in January, 1932, it had only 25 visitors, now there are more than 1500 daily.

Realizing that the state alone could not meet all the needs of the unemployed, Dr. Walter Schweer, its honorary director, and his coworkers, planned to satisfy particularly the "intellectual hunger" of the unemployed, to give them a place where they could spend their enforced free time in good reading and instruction, without the feeling that they were on charity. Thanks to a local bank which gave one of its former buildings, the housing problem was solved. Various firms and individuals helped by giving books, furniture and financial assistance. Today, there are three large public reading rooms and a library containing 6000 volumes, as well as many German and foreign newspapers and periodicals.

Instruction Offered

A number of language and commercial courses are given by unemployed teachers, whose services are voluntary but the hours taught are accredited to them. In one hall there are 20 new typewriters at the service of the unemployed.

"For," Dr. Schweer explained, "nobody can read all day long, and so courses were arranged to give the unemployed further opportunity to improve their knowledge along useful lines. We also have our own orchestra and choir and workrooms with our own carpenters, painters, electricians, and so on. We have found that especially the younger men who return from the labor camps are anxious to be always busy.

"In our large kitchen, where daily about 1000 portions are given out, we have to learn to reckon with a fraction of a penny, but we have found it possible to serve a wholesome meal for 25 to 30 pfennig (about 10 cents), consisting of meat, vegetables and potatoes, with dessert for an extra 10 pfennig if desired."

A visit to this "Lesesaal" soon shows how great a blessing this institution has been to the thousands of unemployed, giving them—at a minimum cost—shelter during the day, good reading, instruction, food, entertainment and comradeship.

In this way hope is maintained and the unemployed men and women kept more or less prepared to take up any new work which may come their way.

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Diamond Walnuts Large Budded Lb 27c
Mixed Nuts A Superior Assortment Walnuts, Soft Shell Almonds, Brazils, Long Naple Filberts Lb 27c

Fruit Cocktail Eveready - Cube Cut 2 No 1 Tins 27c
Special Commons Ideal Crackers for Turkey Stuffing 1 Lb Pkg 19c
Confectioners Sugar or Old Fashion Brown Sugar 2 1 Lb Pkgs 15c
Sweet Cider Old Fashion Gal Jug 47c ½ Gal Jug 29c
Social Treats Uneeda Baker's - Sweet Cookies Pkg 19c
Chocolate Twirls Uneeda Baker's Fancy Cookies Lb Bulk 21c

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Med Bot 15c Lge Bot 29c
STUFFED QUEENS
Goblet 33c

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Made From an Old English Recipe
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ICEBERG LETTUCE CALIFORNIA 2 Heads 15c
FANCY TOMATOES RED RIPE 2 Lbs 25c

Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Pets and Hobbies on Parade

'County Fair' Brings Home and School Together

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"WHAT'S the good of a school if it can't take in a feller's dog?" Or, "What's the use of a school if it isn't friendly to sister's cat?"

From the conventional schoolroom, where "titters" are punishable and a boy's dog must be left outside, to the modern progressive school which takes into consideration a child's whole social background, home activities and living, there is a wide gap.

Actually to be invited to bring gold fish, white mice, and dogs to school, and even let them have the floor for the morning exercises, would no doubt have abashed our grandmothers. But at the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago, that is just what happens once each year.

It is called a "pet show" and is part of the Parker County Fair. This year some 40 dogs appeared in front of the velvet curtain in the assembly room, besides Persian cats, cinnamon canaries, goldfish, and white mice.

Another Kind of Ability

Each owner stepped out on the platform with his pet, announced its name and its breed. Then if not too excited over going to school, the pet would do a trick—shake hands, cry, stand on its hind legs. What a triumph when a boy, who may be slow in arithmetic, can bring cheers from his fellows when his dog jumps through the hoop! "Bettina," a white Persian cat, "Smokey," a cocker spaniel, "Rex," an Irish setter, and a dozen or more others came in turn before the assembly filled with children and parents. "Henrietta" arrived with her whole family of six puppies, brought to school in a big brown clothes basket. A stray yellow cat, found in the alley and kept by the fourth grade class, was also in the parade. Its name was "Fourth Grade." It had been a transient, staying around the school in the day time and going home with a different owner, a member of the fourth grade, each night. But at the pet show it found a master to give it a permanent boarding place.

The County Fair at the Francis W. Parker School started years ago as a harvest day for vegetables from the school garden. But the city expanded nearer the school and the garden space gave way to buildings. Then the fair grew into an annual holliday to bring the home and the school more closely together. It was something like a big grand "activities" day when everyone aired his hobby or thought up something original to do.

It now gives the youngsters a chance to exhibit the things they have been making during the summer, or the particular hobby they tinker with most. Many of these are offshoots and outgrowths of what was first learned in school.

Incentive to Perseverance

Hobbies which boys have worked on at home since they were little shavers are brought to school on County Fair day. From year to year they grow better. Ralph started to make radios when he was in a lower grade. He rigged one up at the fair, and each year thereafter he carted over his latest model until in his last year before graduation he produced quite a professional set. Another boy worked three years on his model city in clay, which he called "a metropolis, or my imaginary city materially visualized."

"A book of experiences," exhibited by little Jean, contained snapshots of her summer outings, poems she had written, leaves and other things collected. Peter brought in old bird nests of the previous season, each bearing the name of the sparrow, mourning dove or brown thrasher whose house it once was. James brought a circular table mat with his printed comment, "I made the strings on a knitting nancy and my grandmother sewed them together for me."

Robert from the fourth grade had made a little stool, with a top woven of twine. He had put on the tag, "It was very hard to make." Purses and scarfs woven on hand looms, borrowed for the summer from the school, indicated how boys and girls had carried forward their weaving lessons. There were bird-houses, little dolls made of buttons, miniature summer furniture made from corks, collections of china and jade animals. It is a fine place to get ideas about new things to do or make in the summer vacation.

Stamp Exchange

High school boys, amateur philatelists, presided over the special room for coin and stamp collections. Here valuable books of stamps are displayed each year. Often this becomes the headquarters of a stamp exchange when little fellows, just starting their collections, trade a Canadian stamp for a German, or a Swedish for a Chinese.

Parents and teachers, too, have the fun of exhibiting what they do in their leisure time. In a separate room they showed their wrought-iron brackets, painted trays, rare books. One mother hung up her seaplane flying suit and brown boots.

All day long the schoolrooms and corridors hum with different projects the children have thought of. In one room eighth graders put on a play they had written. In one corner of a hall a girl becomes a silhouette artist, charging a few cents for a "portrait while you wait." Outside, children buy pony rides for a nickel. In concessions like these, small sums are charged to increase a fund for repairing old shoes which are later given to needy children in settlement houses.

Scenes From the "County Fair" Recently Put on by the Children of the Francis Parker School, Chicago. Upper Left—Ponies Brought to the School Grounds for the Children to Ride. Right—Silhouette Artists, a Self-Initiated Project. Lower—Stamp Collectors Gathered Here.

Improving Upper Resonance

Further Exercises to Bring Out the Singing Quality

Short Cuts to Better Speech—3

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER to make rapid progress toward singing when we speak, we must not only practice our exercises daily but we must also keep this idea very active by telling ourselves many times a day that we are to "sing on our nasals (M, N, NG)."

Henry James says that because of the bad speech habits Americans have fallen into, most of them, in correcting those habits, are obliged for a period of longer or shorter duration to become "speech conscious" as they talk so that they will actually think as much about *how* they say things as *what* they say. This, of course, is not an ideal situation but one need not be unduly disturbed about it, as it is only a stage of progress and if one is patient and persistent in his practice and application, the right habits will be established and the props can be discarded.

If, however, during this period of growth one is obliged to read or speak in public, he must, of course, lay aside for that particular occasion all thought of technic (or form) and give himself entirely over to his message. This point can hardly be stressed too strongly and it will be referred to again. Observance of this point would steer one clear of many breakers.

Less Speed and Better Quality

Nevertheless, everyday life offers grand and harmless opportunities for the speech fan to practice singing on his nasals. He will watch constantly on his daily round for initial M's in order to start them with a hum and his final nasals to prolong them. This will slow up his speech considerably. Indeed, one reason that one does not hear the singing quality in the average voice is because the speaker rushes along pellmell and talks so fast that M, N, and NG have no time to do their job right. He gallops on so rapidly that even if he starts his nasals off correctly and they come sailing buoyantly through unrestricted passages, their vibrations are cruelly shut off before they have any chance to do for his speech what they are able to do.

So gear yourself to a slower and quieter tempo and see the happy results. This will surely be a blessing to everyone, even if you are not able to talk as much as formerly. Quality rather than quantity in speech as well as in commodities. Thus, for instance, you can ask the grocer for "some green beans" (some-m-m green-n-n-n bean-n-n-ns), and make a gay little exercise out of a humdrum (hum-m-mdrum-m-m) request; you can practice on the telephone operator and say "one, seven, seven, nine" (one-n-n, seven-n-n-n, seven-n-n, n-n-nine-n-n-n). You can greet the Big Boss with a fine little flourish on the usual colorless "good-morning" (which should certainly have a joyous, singing quality instead of sounding like a ton of coal rattling down a cellar chute), and say "good-m-m-morn-n-ning-ng-ng!" You can ask the waiter to "bring me a spoon" (bring-ng-ng m-m-me a spoon-n-n); and the bus conductor to give you a "dime" (dime-m-m-m). You can tell a member of your family that you will "be down soon and not keep anyone waiting" (be down-n-n soon-n-n and n-n-not keep anyone-n-n-n waiting-ng-ng). You can request Junior to "come right home after school" (come-m-m right home-m-m-m after school); and assure the stenographer that she "can have the afternoon off but must return on Monday" (can-n-n have the afternn-noon-n-n off but m-must return-n-n-n on-n-n M-m-mon-n-nday). In fact so often do these valuable little members of the speech family show up that practically every time we open our mouths we can practice singing as we speak.

A Notebook Is a Great Help

Now a word about the notebook, for of course every speech fan has one, and much better if it is of the loose-leaf variety. Give a section to Upper Resonance. As you go about endeavoring to be speech conscious, opening up your thought to the idea of resonance, overtones, nasals, singing quality, etc., many ideas will flow to you from the most unexpected sources. Write these down in your notebook. They will help give you background for your Better Speech Campaign. You will be surprised at how these unfolding ideas will begin to express themselves as added beauty in your voice.

Then on a blank page make a list of words which begin and end with nasals that you use most in everyday speech. (Here is an opportunity for those who say "comin'" and "goin'" and the like, to make a special list of ING words). Go over this list every day. Doing this faithfully, your ear will begin to perk up and call you to attention when you backslide in your daily round.

"Hey!" it will say, "what's the matter that you clipped off the M in home? It's home-m-m-m in the daily dozen, you know!"

On still another page write some sentences that are likely to occur often in your daily experience. Then add some lines of poetry (first-class poetry it should be) or even a whole verse that is packed full of nasals. It will do you more good to find your own verses than to have someone give them to you, for while you are hunting for just the right thing you will be centering your thought on what you are trying to bring out in your speech. Go over these daily after practicing the little exercises gvien last week. A few short selections are much better for your purpose than a great many or very long ones for what you are after is to establish an IDEAL TONE by which your ear is to judge your everyday speech.

For the encouragement of those whose voices now seem flat and uninteresting for lack of the buoyancy and charm that accompanies upper resonance, this is by no means a difficult hurdle to jump. One can accomplish wonders in a few weeks. But if one wishes to join the happy brigade of those who sing when they speak he must be willing and obedient in taking the necessary steps in getting there.

Below are given two short selections that contain interesting nasals. They will help to start the notebooks off. In all practice of poetry for technic be sure to keep the rhythm moving correctly. The experience one gets with rhythms is an added advantage in using poetry rather than prose.

Waking or asleep
Thou of death must deem
Things more true and deep
Than we mortals dream,
Or how could the notes flow in such a crystal stream?

* * *

A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him
And it was nothing more.

Learning From Others

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE jobs, teaching and "parenting," sometimes seem to leave no margins of time or energy for studying what others are doing in these fields; and yet, if we are to gain in inspiration and broadened vision, and to carry on either of these "jobs" without too much reliance upon the "trial and error" method of personal experimentation, we need (1) to get out among others in our "profession," watching them at work, and exchanging ideas, and (2) to read what others in these fields are doing and thinking.

It is not always easy for teachers to arrange to visit one another's classes, but if done in a genuine spirit of constructive inquiry and study, it is an excellent thing to do. It is also fine to visit types of schools other than our own. We get into ruts of routine, though, and consider it impossible of achievement except as we go in formal groups on some special day.

Perhaps the principal of your school can make it possible for you to do some visiting without inconveniencing anyone. If you are helpful in sharing what you learn, you may even be able to encourage a rotating schedule of visiting periods for the teachers in your school, with illuminating faculty discussions based on these observations.

As for parents, the parent-teacher round tables which are conducted by the P. T. A. in many schools are an excellent channel for broadening parent thought and impersonalizing the parent attitude. Yet, the last seventh grade one I went to was poorly attended and the chairman bemoaned the continued absence of a majority. I have found that while a few parents of almost every school I know are awake to the opportunities of a discussion group, there are always too many who come only when urged, and often not at all.

As for subjects, the parents who do come are confessedly aware that their questions often apply only to their own John or Mary. In other words, unless such a group is to become involved in personal problems instead of taking part in genuine child study, it is well to have a few interesting questions planned for discussion. The parents of six-year-olds may not be interested in the problems of the parents of 10-year-olds, but aside from the fact that "grade meetings" are decidedly the best sort for discussion groups, it is helpful occasionally to have discussion on a broader scale, among parents of mixed ages, by way of learning to see around corners.

* * *

Reading has always been a means of learning of other people's ideas and gaining through their mistakes as well as their successes. I think you will agree that professional reading is in need of cultivation among us—both parents and teachers. I know from experience how easy it is to convince oneself that there is no time or energy left to do it, that the problems written about are different from our own, that there is too much of some unwelcome school of thought in this magazine or that book. But the fact does remain that we can learn from the experiences and ideas of others, and much is being written that is helpful and worth reading and that really ought not to be missed. There never has been a time, indeed, when professional reading for both parents and teachers has been better in quality or more abundant in choice.

Most of us may not wish to invest in more than one professional magazine, and yet, if we are to do the thing properly we should be reading many, including the more specialized "subject" magazines in our own particular teaching field. If we are near a public library that can manage to take a group of these, we are taken care of. Possibly it will be more convenient, however—and is quite feasible—for an entire faculty to club together and take a list of magazines, sharing them on a regular schedule or setting aside a reading corner for them. This has been done in a great many schools, both public and private, and considerably broadens the field of professional reading made available to each individual. Parent groups have done the same thing. And here may I put in a plea that parents read some teachers' magazines and books; and teachers read some parent magazines and books.

* * *

As for lists of magazines and books to search out: Your public library can help you, or the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. The National Education Association, Washington, D. C., is another source. The government headquarters of education in the various countries will help those in their countries. For the United States this would be Office of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington. State headquarters often have lists and of course the various book publishers and professional magazines will be glad to send lists of books for parents or teachers, on request.

Parents say of themselves that they are "amateurs"—and over-busy ones. Teachers sometimes feel that they have the most exacting day's work of any business or profession. It is easy to feel that there is no necessity or time for investigating the work of others, either by visiting, discussion, or reading. Yet we would not wish to close our eyes and ears and thought to any means of improvement in so important a work as we have undertaken, and we can begin on a very modest scale. A page or two a week; a few discussions with individuals (not relating to "my child and thine" but to the study and benefiting of everybody's children, impersonally); the thoughtful observation of someone else in our "profession," at work—these are beginnings that may open up further activity. And, who knows, we may so learn from others, and be so inspired to do better work, that we have time and effort left over, to put to greater improvement of our jobs of teaching or "parenting."

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

How Many Did You Answer?

Last year, during Book Week, the public schools of Sharon, Mass., gave out to the children a list of questions based for the most part on books on the school reading lists. The questions proved a great success; entire families took part in the fun; the public library was the most popular place in town. This year the game was repeated, with new questions. Mr. Frank R. Page, superintendent of schools, provided us with the 1934 Book Week questions, which we printed on this page last Tuesday. Today we print the answers below.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sharon, Mass.

1. From Ruskin's essay "Sesame and Lilies"—than which there is no finer introduction to books and reading.
2. The hen that laid golden eggs.
3. Red Ridinghood.
4. Goldilocks.
5. Hansel and Gretel.
6. Humperdinck.
7. A bug.
8. The last little duck home got a spanking.
9. Just read the title—"The Tale of the Good Cat Jupie."
10. Little Black Sambo and his two parents apparently together devoured two hundred fifty-one pancakes.
11. Just nothing at all—according to Andersen.
12. A swan—also according to Andersen.
13. Madame d'Aulnoy.
14. Edgar Allan Poe.
15. "Quack, quack."
16. Rose Fyleman's next line is "They haven't a thing put by."
17. Dorothy Aldis completed it—"Who have only their skin."
18. "The Wonder Book" says it turned to hot gold.
19. According to "Treasure Island" the patrot was Captain Flint.
20. Mark Twain named him Tom Canty.
21. Pinnochio at school.
22. Hercules' twelfth task was the capture of Cerberus.
23. The Island of Serendid.
24. Excalibur.
25. Brer Rabbit—according to Uncle Remus.
26. It was Alice in Wonderland who said, "Curiouser and curiouser!"
27. You boys and girls ought to know Edith Nesbit's "Bastable Children"—Dora, Oswald, Dickey, Alice, Noel and Horace Octavius.
28. "The Children's Homer"; "The Golden Fleece"; "The Children of Odin."
29. Houyhnhnms—now pronounce it!
30. "Britannica Junior."
31. "Where the Blue Begins."
32. The pigeon in Mr. Mukerji's Newbery Prize book of the same name.
33. Doctor Dolittle's pig.
34. The mongoose in the "Jungle Book."
35. Mrs. Browning's dog.
36. Good Fortune was the cat in this Newbery Prize winner by Elizabeth Coatsworth.
37. Terry was the name of the dog.
38. In Benet's poem the stolen horse was Pegasus.
39. Pelléas—In that lovely essay, "Our Friend the Dog."
40. Licorice, on page 332 of "The Story of Mankind." And what color do you guess he was?
41. Meshach and Abednego.
42. It was miraculously supplied with oil for the prophet Elijah.
43. Stockton, in "A Story Teller's Pack."
44. "Invincible Louisa," by Cornelia Meigs, the story of Louisa Alcott.
45. "Young Mexico," by Ann Peck.
46. Booth Tarkington.
47. The author was Penrod Schofield.
48. Selma Lagerlof won the Nobel Prize.
49. Augusta Seaman wrote "Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons"; Harry French, "The Lance of Kanana"; and Thomas Janvier "The Aztec Treasure House."
50. John Masefield wrote "Jim Davis"—also "Martin Hyde."
51. "To Have and To Hold," by Mary Johnston is a romance of early Virginia.
52. "In the Valley," by Harold Frederic is a tale of the Mohawk Valley in the American Revolution.
53. "Druma," by James Boyd, is a story of the American Revolution.
54. "Vandemark's Folly," by Herbert Quick is a story of the settlement of Iowa.
55. The Forum.
56. "Realms of Gold" by Bertha Mahoney and Elinor Whitney is an excellent guide to books for boys and girls.
57. The Bookshop for Boys and Girls.
58. Whitman Publishing Company.
59. Scribners.
60. Edmond Dantes.
61. Athos, Porthos, Aramis.
62. Jean Valjean.
63. In Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights," in the first episode of The Suicide Club.
64. Mr. Wackford Squeers, according to Dickens.
65. Toothpaste.
66. "Tono Bungay," by H. G. Wells.
67. "Pride and Prejudice."
68. "A Tale of Two Cities."
69. "All that glisters is not gold," from "The Merchant of Venice."
70. Uncas.
71. "Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!"
72. The first by John James Ingalls; the second by Walter Malone. Read both and decide who is right.
73. "They sought a faith's pure shrine" or "Freedom to worship God"—according to Felicia Hemans.
74. A new universal language composed of 800 English words.
75. Just Grimm and Dickens. Read this lovely poem in Humbert Wolfe's "Cursory Rhymes."

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The Principia, with the aid of alumni, parents, and other friends familiar with its work, is now erecting a group of eight remarkably beautiful buildings for the College, located on a magnificent site overlooking the Mississippi River. It is bending every effort to complete this unit so that the College can move to its own campus within the next few months.

This forward step rests upon years of thought and planning. It will greatly strengthen the work not only of the College but of the Upper and Lower Schools as well. It is the most important step in expansion in Principia's history. This brief statement is published with the thought that the significance of such a development will be of interest to many who may not be currently in touch, but who are none the less in whole-hearted accord with Principia's purpose.

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To The Giant's Archway

WE KNEW perfectly well that a blazed mountain trail led all the way to The Giant's Archway; that it started in Deep Canyon, twisted up through the pines, skirted the top of the first range of foothills and wound down again to the Archway. We knew all this from trail maps, though we had never been there. But on that clear blue Colorado day which we set aside for our hike to the great arch, we decided to make a path of our own, to keep absolutely clear of trails, to find the place (if we could!) in the maze of canyons and dull red sandstone slabs, without anything to guide us except a zest for adventure.

And so we started with our knapsacks on a late autumn morning. A vivid blue sky stretched lightly overhead, free of clouds except for three wandering fluffy ones in the north, hanging close to the tapering end of the range. The air was as clear as if it had just been washed by a cold rain. We could see each dark pine on the distant slopes climb skyward, each trim cedar grow out of purple-pink rock. If days were cut from patterns and packed into envelopes and labelled, the pattern for this day would surely have been called "Designed for Walking."

* * *

WE CLIMBED THE first tawny hill to the woods, slowly—as we have learned by experience to climb. Fritz trotted solemnly ahead. He seemed to realize that the hike was to be a long one and, philosopher that he is, he decided to conserve his energy by foregoing his usual sallies after pheasants and rabbits. The pines, that roar like the ocean on windblown days, were motionless with the wind down. On the brown-orange needles underfoot shafts of sunlight stretched in intricate patterns, almost Oriental because of intertwining lines and arabesques. We walked carefully over the pine mat, trying not to crunch the fallen cones and brittle twigs. Silence under pines has a charm for us.

Only the twitting of birds broke the stillness of the morning—not shattering it as would sounds in a hushed room, but blending an overtone of harmony into it. A flock of pygmy nuthatches chirped busily in the trees as we passed; we could see the flick of their stubby tails, the flash of their buffy-white breasts. Chickadees called from the shadows. And a long-crested jay, with a subdued cry, swung over our heads and alighted on a spear of pine. But these sounds were only incidental to the vast silence of the woods.

* * *

UP WE CLIMBED, through the woods. As we neared the base of the great sandstone slabs, tilted obliquely, that make up the front range of mountains, the hill-pines vanished gradually—like a great green city with straggling suburbs. We skirted the base of the cliffs, looking for a good place to climb, for we knew The Giant's Archway was "up there somewhere." But where? Spread below us lay the spear-tipped stretch of pines that caught the full blaze of sunlight on their tops, so that every point glistened above the purple shadows entangled in the branches. Above us towered slabs of rock. Up ahead along the mountain base, beyond a darkened canyon that cut a deep gash in the mountain side, we saw a saddle" that looked quite accessible. So we pushed forward, scanning the towering sandstone above us in an effort to pick out the Archway. But we saw only grotesque figures of fish and animals jutting from the rock. The warm November sun beat down on us from across the eastern plains, and we looped our jackets across the knapsacks; but as we passed through the shadow of a wide canyon, full of chill damp air that crept down from the heights and tasted of snow, we reached for our coats again. Such is the contrast between mountain sunlight and shadow!

When we reached the base of the "saddle," it looked higher and more forbidding. But we realised that our only hope of finding the Archway lay in scaling some heights and scanning the cliffs. So a laborious climb began. We had to make our way over great stretches of loose sandstone; flat broken pieces showered down the slope, like débris from some old quarry. The jagged rocks tore at our boots, and our footing was often alarmingly insecure. We were glad when, at last, we crawled over the last lichen-coated slab of rock and reached the top. Even Fritz was panting. He stood in the shade of a scrubby pine with his eyes closed, while we put down the knapsacks and rolled stones in a circle for our fireplace. It was time for lunch!

* * *

THE VIEW FROM our rocky perch seemed to take in half the world. We forgot everything, even The Giant's Archway, as we looked northward to the distant grape-blue range curving with the horizon; at Stark Mountain, grayed and gullied, standing grimly behind the first cohort of distant hills; at the soft bloom of blue touched with faintest pink that filled the curves of the northern hills. To the east, undulating plains patterned with sunlight and shadow stretched right up into the sky, as an ocean curves to meet the first low clouds. In the south was flung another curve of low mountains—broken saw-teeth with gaping spaces, and Mount Jerry towering over everything. Westward our view was clipped off by planes of mountains that pierced the sky at such heights that our "saddle" seemed but a halfway mark.

And then, as our eyes roved over the nearer slabs, we saw the Archway! There was no mistaking it. It swung upward, then down again, in a graceful arch with a semicircle of sky near the top and a gaunt pine to guard it. It was near to us as the crow flies, and yet so far away! For, unwittingly, we had passed the ridge that held the Archway before crossing through the shadow of the canyon to the "saddle" base, and now we were separated from it by a yawning U-shaped gash in the mountainside, by hundreds of yards of deep scarred space.

There seemed to be but one thing to do if we were to reach our goal, and that was to creep around the steep slanting sides of the "U," to crawl over jagged masses of rock on our hands and knees, to slide down between crevices, to scramble over stretches of loose shale. And that is what we decided to do. So, when lunch was over, we set out (rather dubiously, it is true) on our hazardous journey around the canyon wall.

* * *

WE FORCED OUR way through pathless tangles that had—so we liked to think—never before been crossed by human feet. We crunched through a snowbank, a remnant of the first autumn snowstorm, that was cupped in the shadow between two big boulders. We climbed over huge rocks and pushed through cold and mysterious crevices; we skinned our hands, snagged our breeches, scuffed our boots. But at last, after crawling bit by bit up the massive rock that held the Archway, after boosting Fritz over the worst places, we reached our goal. We pulled ourselves up beside the pine guarding the arch and looked through the ponderous curve of sandstone. There, on the other side, was the trail we had scorned to take! It zigzagged casually down through the scrubby pines, a red rambling trail that dozed in the sunlight and pointed to an easy descent through the rocks and ravines. We looked at it humbly. Fritz sniffed at it and sighed. And then, still out of breath, we leaned against the solid base of the Archway and laughed.

A. L. F.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS QUAYS: *A Linoleum Print by Charles W. E. Morris*

IN THE soft glow of evening, as the shadows lengthen, the great bulk of Nôtre Dame with its flanking towers, its delicate flying buttresses and slender flèche, becomes a somewhat softer silhouette, its massive bulk a velvety blotch against the fading colors of the sunset.

The river, as though loathe to reach the sea, flows sluggishly along, its surface a changing mirror which reflects the colors of the sky; in striking contrast with the deep shadows cast by the great cathedral and the Pont de l'Archevêche.

From the vantage point of the quay a view of the river, where it forks between the Ile de la Cité and the Ile St. Louis, compels an admiration for the excellent judgment shown by the medieval planners, whose appreciation of topography was second only to their genius as builders. Their choice of site for the great structure gave it a commanding dignity, which cannot fail to impress the observer.

Moonlight and Phosphorescent Water

THE most beautiful thing I have seen at sea, all the more so that I had never heard of it, is the trail of a shoal of fish through the phosphorescent water. It is like a flight of silver rockets, or the streaming of northern lights through that silent nether heaven. I thought nothing could go beyond that rustling starfoam which was churned up by our ship's bows, or those eddies and disks of dreamy flame that rose and wandered out of sight behind us.

'Twas fire our ship was ploughing through,
Cold fire that o'er the quarter flew;
And wandering moons of idle flame
Grew full and waned, and went and came,
Dappling with light the huge sea-snake
That slid behind us in the wake.

But there was something even more delicately rare in the apparition of the fish, as they turned up in gleaming furrows the latent moonshine which the ocean seemed to have hoarded against these vacant interlunar nights. . . .

Another sight worth taking a voyage for is that of the sails by moonlight. Our course was "south and by east, half south," so that we seemed bound for the full moon as she rolled up over our wavering horizon. Then I used to go forward to the bowsprit and look back. Our ship was a clipper, with every rag set, stunsails, sky-scrapers, and all; nor was it easy to believe that such a wonder could be built of canvas as that white many-storied pile of cloud that stooped over me, or drew back as we rose and fell with the waves.

These are all the wonders I can recall of my five weeks at sea, except the sun. Were you ever alone with the sun? You think it a very simple question; but I never was, in the full sense of the word, till I was held up to him one cloudless day on the broad buckler of the ocean. I suppose one might have the same feeling in the desert. I remember getting something like it years ago, when I climbed alone to the top of a mountain, and lay face up on the hot gray moss, striving to get a notion of how an Arab might feel.—From "Fireside Travels," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Bird Pictures

DOWN the river there was a conversation going on—or rather a monologue delivered in Morse code. The speaker was getting all worked up, too. The emphasis on every few words was plainly born of indignation. Surely it was not the voice of any dweller on the river bank. This must be investigated.

There at the water's edge were two gorgeously feathered drakes, receiving a terrific scolding from a small brown duck. And did they look foolish? From side to side they shook their abased heads, while Miss or Mrs. Duck nodded hers sharply with every emphasized grunt. Then suddenly one drake turned and gave the other a sound smack on the bill, to say: "It was all your fault anyway." That was no help to anyone, the little brown duck grunted.

But even the worst scoldings come to an end, and soon the two drakes waddled self-consciously away to the water, to find solace in a billful of mud. The lady shook her feathers complacently. She, at least, was convinced where the victory rested.

* * *

Straight down the middle of the river, gleaming silver in a golden path of sunshine, came a swan flying. Was it a game he was playing, to fly so low that with each magnificent beat the tips of his wings should touch their reflection? Or did he feel the thrill of an artist as he traced a design of such marvelous beauty—arched wings meeting the arch inverted—over the shining face of the water?

Carol
(A Portrait)

I SAW her standing in the Sunday school;
Her dress all flowered, ruffled at the hem;
Her head a mass of curls that soon forgot
Their Sabbath combing. Nor could they be held
In order by the little proper hat.
She held in one small hand—they were her choice—
One hollyhock, one pansy, and one pink—
An offering from her garden. As I looked
On her sweet loveliness, I thought I glimpsed
New meaning in that quick restraining cry:
Suffer the children and forbid them not!
It is of such as these that heaven boasts.

RUTH D. SMITH.

Where Trains Are Never Late

THE really serious business of a trip to Crete is to visit the sites of Cnossus, Phaestos, and Hagia Triada, the Diktaean Cave, and other places associated with the supreme figures of Grecian mythology, and with the earliest evidence of a European civilization. Unfortunately for any ease in these expeditions, Crete has been little cultivated by road-builders. If optomists point to this island as a retreat where there are no grade-crossings, no railroad strikes and where trains are never late, they cannot be contradicted, but the explanation is that there are no trains and no railways whatever. There are indeed few roads for any wheeled vehicles, and those are indifferent. It is impossible to drive even from Canea to Candia, the two chief cities, and elsewhere the scenery is nearly always necessarily seen from the back of a donkey, if not on foot. But much of that sort of ferreting resolved itself to this: that interesting as every acre of this mountainous lump may be to the professional archeologist, the Philistine finds nothing else in Crete so well worth visiting as the ruins of Cnossus. Fortunately they are found at the end of a pleasant walk of five miles south from Candia, just behind the first fold of hills.

Among all the cities of Greece to which Homer referred it was Cnossus alone he spoke of as "great," and it was the discovery of Cnossus in the first year of this century which proved that "there existed a human society in the Hellenic area, organized and productive, to a period so remote that its origins were more distant from the age of Pericles than that age is from our own."

The ruins of the royal palace lie high up on the flank of a small protected valley, deep for its length, and rich in tilted fields of grain and olives and tiers of vines. The results of the excavations range in terraces of masonry in various stages from fragmentary trifles to rooms almost intact and bearing still some lines and coloring of their original decorations. The palace was built about an oblong court, approximately one hundred feet wide by two hundred feet long, and its own extreme dimensions suggest that this architectural group alone covered more than twelve times that area. It includes other courts, corridors, temples, baths, guard houses, and the remains as well as the suggestion of an agglomeration of chambers and passages on many levels. The excavations beginning in 1900 yielded the evidence that the earliest known European civilization flourished here and was contemporary with that of Babylon and Egypt to which it gave as much as it received. . . .

Most curiously this vast palatial agglomeration was practically without defenses. In this it differed from Mycenae and Tiryns, less rich and less magnificent than Cnossus, and from any other known palace of antiquity. Crete must have been a land of splendid peace within which kings and people lived without protection of walls and towers. The Minoans had their protections, however, beyond which the enemy could not advance, but they were on the waters roundabout, and the security of the open palace is renewed confirmation of the Cretan kings' control at sea, their kingdom an island mite like England, and their empire extending like England's into every sea they knew. Crete was the England of the civilized world of six thousand years ago.—From "Islands of the Mediterranean," by PAUL WILSTACH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Dankesbekundung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE geistig Gesinnten verstehen die tiefere Bedeutung und den tieferen Sinn des Danksagens. Menschen mit geistigem Blick sehen heutzutage in der Danksagungszeit etwas mehr als nur eine Zeit materiellen Festefeierns; es ist für sie hauptsächlich eine Zeit, in der sie Gott Dank zollen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel. Sie befähigt ihre Schüler, auf rechte Art Ehre zu erweisen, wem Ehre gebührt, und „dem Kaiser zu geben, was des Kaisers ist", dabei aber nicht zu vergessen, „was Gottes ist", und Ihm die Ehre zu geben. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, lehrte, wie wichtig und unerläßlich es ist, seine Dankbarkeit täglich auf praktische Art zu bekunden. Wie erfolgreich sie daher in allem war, sollte jedem aufrichtigen Christen eine Lehre sein. Kommt letzten Endes überhaupt eine Darbringung einem Leben des Dankens gleich, das sich in freudigem Gottesdienst bekundet? Auf diese Art das menschliche Leben würdig gestalten, heißt anderseits den höchsten Wert wahren Dienens beweisen.

Im Kirchenhandbuch Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts, schreibt Mrs. Eddy in einer Satzung für Christliche Wissenschafter, damit sie es nicht vergessen (Art. XVII, Abschn. 2): „Dankbarkeit und Liebe sollte jeden Tag durch alle Jahre in allen Herzen wohnen". Die Ermahnung „sollte wohnen" ohne hemmende Entschuldigungen oder einfache Ausnahmen tritt klar hervor. Und gibt es in dem Herzen, in dem Dankbarkeit und Liebe wohnen, Raum für ein Gefühl des Mangels am Können und Wollen, Gott mit Danksagung zu ehren?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gebet kein Anflehen, sondern dankbares Besitzergreifen und Wertschätzen ist. Durch Ergründen dieser Lehre entdeckt man, wie oft man täglich aus einem von liebreicher Dankbarkeit erfüllten Herzen, das das Gute wertschätzt und Gottes Gegenwart und Macht beweist, Liebe aussenden kann. Das Kirchenglockenläuten mahnte eine Zuhörerin, ihrer Segungen mit den freudigen Worten zu gedenken: Vergiß nicht, für Gaben, die du jeden Tag genießt, dankbar zu sein! Die Christliche Wissenschaft fordert ihre Schüler täglich heraus, höhere Beweise der Anerkennung zu erbringen und reicher an täglichen Erfahrungen zu werden. Wir sollten jene gesegneten sogenannten geringfügigen Dinge des Lebens, über die wir wohl nachdenken dürfen,—Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Frohsinn, Brüderlichkeit—jeden Tag schätzen und genießen.

Vom Geiste der Dankbarkeit erfüllt sein, ist etwas ganz anderes als Gott für materielle Dinge, die sogenannten Annehmlichkeiten des Lebens, mit Worten danken. Was einem manchmal am meisten not tut, ist zu lernen, die vorhandenen Segnungen anzunehmen, nicht mehr zu bedauern, daß sie nicht genau so sind, wie man sie sich wünscht, und zu beginnen, Gott dafür zu danken. Mit dieser dankbaren Gesinnung beginnt man in den vertrautesten Dingen seiner Umgebung neue Segnungen und neue Schönheit zu entdecken und lernt dadurch Anerkennung zollen, wem Anerkennung gebührt. Es ist jedem gegeben, sich zu freuen, und sicher hat jeder die Fähigkeit, dankbar zu sein und Gott zu verherrlichen. Sind nicht alle Menschen in ihrem wirklichen Sein geistig, Kinder Gottes? Wie doch jedermann Gott, seinen Schöpfer, ehrt, wenn er sieht, daß sein wahres Selbst göttlich ist, und er sich bemüht, seinen Lebensweg als ein Kind Gottes zu gehen!

Christi Jesu Gesinnung kam in seinen Worten zum Ausdruck: „Vater, ich danke dir". Täglich, stündlich zollte er Gott Dank, und wie reich doch seine Ernte war! Wenn uns manche Tagesarbeit fruchtlos erscheint, liegt es vielleicht daran, daß wir uns nicht dankbar genug erwiesen haben. Scheint es uns schwierig, Zeit oder Gelegenheit zu finden, Gott zu danken, so müssen wir vielleicht lernen, dankbar zu empfangen; denn was wir mit dem Empfangenen tun, beweist unsere Dankbarkeit und unsere Wertschätzung.

Danksagungszeit ist eine freudige Zeit für das Herz. In diesem Lichte des Lobes können wir stets sehen, „was unsichtbar ist" für das sterbliche Auge. Scheint es, daß wir uns in einer Wüste der menschlichen Erfahrung befinden, oder daß die Erdenschatten finster und unheildrohend sind, so können wir sogar dort Gottes Gegenwart erkennen und als verfügbar beweisen. Gerade dann ist es Zeit, Dank zu sagen und der Herrlichkeit und Güte und Macht Gottes mit Worten so lang Anerkennung zu zollen, bis der Geist wahrer Danksagung unser Bewußtsein erleuchtet. Mrs. Eddy zollte reinste Anerkennung, als sie sagte (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 275): „Vater, wir danken Dir, daß Dein Licht und Deine Liebe die Erde erreicht, den Gefangenen das Gefängnis öffnet, die Unschuldigen tröstet und die Pforten des Himmels weit auftut".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Thanksgiving Tribute

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who are spiritually-minded understand the deeper meaning and significance of thanksgiving. In the present day those with spiritual vision see in the Thanksgiving season something more than a time for material feasting and celebration; it is for them a special time in which to pay tribute to God with gratitude.

Christian Science teaches the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures, enabling its students rightly to pay tribute where tribute is due, and, while rendering "unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," yet to be mindful of "the things that are God's," and pay tribute to Him. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, taught the importance and the vital necessity of paying one's thanksgiving tribute daily in practical ways. How she prospered in so doing should be a lesson for any earnest Christian. After all, is there any offering equal to that of a life of praise, exemplified in joyful service to God? Thus to dignify human living is to prove in turn the supreme worth of true service.

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy has written in a By-Law for Christian Scientists, lest they forget (Art. XVII, Sect. 2): "Gratitude and love should abide in every heart each day of all the years." The admonition "should abide," without any fettering excuses or simple exceptions, stands out clearly; and if gratitude and love do abide in one's heart, is there any room there for a sense of lack, as to either the ability or the capacity to pay one's tribute of thanksgiving to God?

Christian Science teaches that prayer is not an attitude of supplication but one of grateful appropriation and appreciation. Through its study one discovers how many times a day one can send forth a love-offering from a heart filled with tender gratitude, recounting good and proving God's presence and power. The ringing of church bells reminded a listener of her blessings in this happy thought: Do not forget to be thankful for gifts you every day enjoy. Christian Science issues a daily challenge to its students for higher proofs of tribute bringing and larger harvesting in daily experience. Those blessed so-called little things of life which bear thinking about—patience, kindliness, good cheer, brotherliness—should be appreciated and enjoyed every day.

It is one thing to thank God with the lips for material things, the so-called comforts of life, and quite another thing to have the spirit of thanksgiving. Sometimes one needs most to learn how to accept the blessings at hand, to stop bemoaning the fact that they are not exactly what one prefers, and to begin to thank God for them. With this attitude of gratitude one begins to see in the best-known things around one new blessings and beauty, thus learning to pay tribute where tribute is due. Everyone has within him the capacity for happiness, and surely there is within each one the ability to be thankful and to glorify God. Is not everyone in his real being spiritual, a child of God? What tribute each one pays to God, his Maker, whenever he sees his true self as God-like and endeavors to move along life's highway as a son of God!

Christ Jesus' attitude was expressed in his words, "Father, I thank thee." Daily, hourly, he paid thanksgiving tribute to God; and how abundant were his harvests! Perhaps the reason some day's work appears to us fruitless is that we have not paid sufficient thanksgiving tribute. If there seems to be any difficulty in finding either time or opportunity in which to thank God, it may be that the need is to learn how to receive gratefully; for it is what we do with what we receive that proves our gratitude and appreciation.

Thanksgiving time is a joyous season of the heart, and through its light of praise can always be seen "the things which are not seen" by mortal eyes. If one seems to be in a desert place of human experience, or if earth's shadows appear dark and foreboding, even there is God's presence waiting to be recognized and proved available. Right then and there is the time to bring tribute of thanksgiving, and to continue with words of tribute to God's glory and goodness and power until the spirit of true thanksgiving illumines one's consciousness. Mrs. Eddy brought purest tribute when she said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 275), "Father, we thank Thee that Thy light and Thy love reach earth, open the prison to them that are bound, console the innocent, and throw wide the gates of heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Site of an Irish House

THE site I chose for my house was perfect. On a height above Caragh Lake, it was surrounded by mountains varying in colour from deepest purple to distant misty blue. Tall fir trees led down to the water's edge, where a little bay of my own was formed by a long and narrow wooded island of strange, mysterious charm, where herons nested and bred. Behind the house, the twin peaks of Carrantuohill, the highest mountain in Ireland, rose above the vast gorse and heather-clad bog, and away to the right the sea glinted faintly at the foot of the Slieve Mish range.

To convey any impression of the wild romantic beauty of the landscape in words is as impossible as to portray it on canvas. No picture I have seen has ever done it justice and, personally, I am utterly incapable of describing it on paper. For one thing, it was always changing. Seen in the mist of an autumn morning, with lake and mountains merged in the pearly haze, it was like a scene in Fairyland. Later, when the mist had rolled away, the mountains would slowly take on shape and colour as the clouds flung shadows in the hollows of their sloping heights, while the lake, reflecting the brilliant blue of the sky, lay smiling at their feet.—LADY GORDON, in "The Winds of Time." (London: Murray.)

The Snowing of the Pines

SOFTER than silence, stiller than still air
Float down from high pine-boughs the slender leaves.
The forest floor its annual boon receives
That comes like snowfall, tireless, tranquil, fair,
Gently they glide, gently they clothe the bare
Old rocks with grace. Their fall a mantle weaves
Of paler yellow than autumnal sheaves
Or those strange blossoms the witch-hazels wear.
Athwart long aisles the sunbeams pierce their way;
High up, the crows are gathering for the night;
The delicate needles fill the air; the jay
Takes through their golden mist his radiant flight;
They fall and fall, till at November's close
The snow-flakes drop as lightly—snows on snows.

—THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, Poems.

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Big Ten Conference Football—Michigan State Wins Titles—Hickey Re-Elected

Minnesota Team Faces Wisconsin As Season Ends

Two Elevens Undefeated In Big Ten Conference As Finish Nears

Big Ten Football Standing

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Minnesota	4	0	0	147	19	1.000
Purdue	3	0	0	53	26	1.000
Ohio State	4	0	1	141	20	.800
Illinois	3	0	1	38	29	.750
Wisconsin	2	0	2	17	24	.500
Chicago	2	0	3	75	94	.400
Iowa	1	1	2	38	68	.333
Northwest'n	1	0	3	23	62	.250
Indiana	0	1	3	0	84	.000
Michigan	0	0	5	6	112	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—Football title competition in the Big Ten rises to a grand finale this Saturday. The prospect is that two teams will go through undefeated in the Conference, while one will claim a share in any national honors distributed. Minnesota, which one poll has voted the strongest team in the United States this season, visits Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. Purdue, with distance-scoring talent but lacking Gopher power, receives Indiana at Lafayette, Ind.

Wisconsin won its last two games, against Michigan and Illinois, after a season previously consistent for its losses, but nobody figures the Badgers have much chance against Minnesota. The Badgers have played their two super-games, to expect them to produce another is beyond reason. Indiana has not scored a Conference point all season, though it won outside the league last week; and Purdue does not look for defeat unless the Hoosiers play a surprisingly improved brand of ball.

Illinois, smarting from its first disappointment of the season, invades Chicago, which encountered its third loss, being swamped by Minnesota, 30 to 7. This game should be very even, as the Illini lack power in the line, the only thing Chicago could not hope to stop. It may turn into a high-scoring affair on both sides.

Easy for Ohio State

Ohio State is expected to romp over Iowa when the latter appears at Columbus this week-end, as the season has proved the Buckeyes to be one of the country's greatest elevens, despite an early one-point defeat. Northwestern and Michigan should be evenly matched at Ann Arbor.

Minnesota's line laid Chicago low, and should do the same to Wisconsin. The Maroons held them to one touchdown in the first half, but tired of the task and the Gophers rolled over with two touchdowns in each of the following quarters, and scored all the after-points. Touchdowns were made by S. E. Beise '36, fullback, and Halfbacks F. L. Lund '35, Julius Alfonse '36 and Arthur Clarkson '36, and the guard, William Devan '36. The latter also kicked four after-points, and begins to look like an all-Conference selection at his position.

Wisconsin will not have the enthusiasm attaching to the return of Pat O'Dea, football's Rip Van Winkle, when meeting Minnesota as it did against Illinois. The Badgers delivered the unexpected for O'Dea last week, defeating Illinois, 7 to 3. Allen H. Mahnke '37, center, caught an Illinois fumbled pass and ran 25 yards for the touchdown in the second period. Mario Pacetti '35, tackle, kicked the after-point. From scrimmage the Badgers built a slight advantage over Illinois in yardage gained, but Illinois was better in the air. Last year Minnesota downed Wisconsin, 6 to 3.

Purdue beat the strong Fordham team in New York, 7 to 0, with E. J. Carter '35, halfback, heading the one touchdown march, which carried 47 yards. This happened in the first quarter. The Boilermakers started other parades but couldn't finish them. They should not find defense so formidable with Indiana. The Hoosiers won a game, 17 to 14, from Maryland last week, a relatively free-scoring affair. Wendel Walker 36, quarterback, made two touchdowns, while R. H. Kelso '36, guard, kicked a field goal and two after-points.

Berwanger Is Ready

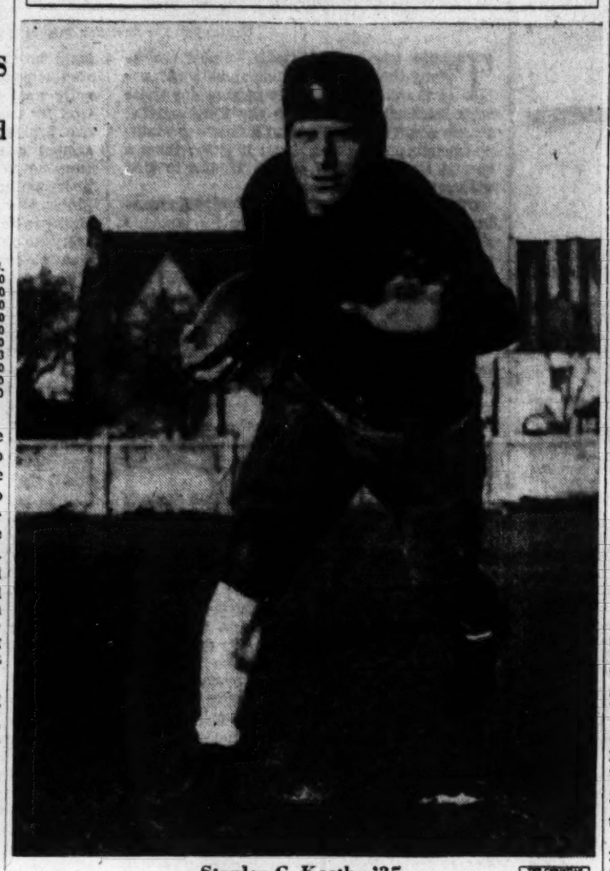
Tradition should arouse both teams when Illinois and Chicago meet on the midway. The Maroons are looking to J. J. Berwanger '36, halfback, again, as he was withdrawn from the Minnesota game when the mountain of points grew patently insurmountable. He couldn't get loose from those hard-tackling Gophers, but the Illini are not so husky and he should do some scoring. B. L. Smith '35, fullback, late in the game intercepted a Minnesota pass and ran 60 yards to a touchdown. The lateral and forward-passing attack of the Illini should not be so formidable, as Wisconsin solved it. Illinois was fortunate to get three points against the Badgers last week when L. L. Lindberg '36, halfback, kicked a field goal from the 18-yard line. The Illini beat the Maroons, 7 to 0, last season.

Largest Crowd

Ohio State, trampling on Michigan, 34 to 0, played to the season's largest crowd in the Conference and scored its seventh victory in 31 meetings with the Wolverines. The powerful Ohio line made it a walk for touchdown ball carriers and bored at this they flipped the ball around, laterals and forwards, with bewildering ease. Major counters were made by R. J. Heekin '35, halfback; H. E. Wetzel '37, fullback; F. L. Antenucci '37, halfback, and the ends, M. E. Wendt '37 and F. S. Comiskey 37. Three afterpoints were kicked by J. R. Monahan '35, guard. Iowa, beaten, 13 to 6, by Purdue in its last appearance, should be in good shape after a week's rest. The Hawkeyes and Buckeyes did not meet last year.

Northwestern was out-tricked again by Notre Dame, 20 to 7, but it has enough attack and defense to match Michigan, it thinks. The one score of the Wildcats resulted from a long drive led by W. S. Cruice '36 and R. E. Swisher '37, halfbacks, and H. C. Duvall '36, fullback, Cruice making the touchdown. Michigan beat Northwestern last year, 13 to 0.

A Galloping Gopher



Stanley C. Kostka '35
University of Minnesota Football Team

Michigan State Cross-Country Team Is Victor

Maine's Harriers Finish Second in the I. 4-A Championship

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Cross-Country Standing

College—	Points
Michigan State	77
Maine	93
Manhattan	117
Yale	161
New York	167
Cornell	173
Pittsburgh	178
Harvard	192
Pennsylvania State	204
Syracuse	208
Rhode Island State	262
Alfred	296
Bowdoin	310
Rutgers	329
Dartmouth	417
Columbia	533
C. of City of New York	550

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—For the second year in succession, Michigan State College scored an impressive victory in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country varsity championship, the twenty-sixth of the series, over a newly improved course at Van Cortlandt Park, with its leaders taking first and third positions in the individual championships. Thomas C. Ottey '35, 1933 winner, ran a runaway race, and won from Edwin C. Veysey '36, Colby, by a quarter of a mile. J. Nelson Gardner '37, Michigan State, was third, after a close finish with Albert J. Acerno '36, Manhattan. Veysey's place did not count in the team score.

Columbia University, scoring its first success since the event was inaugurated in 1920, won the freshman race, and furnished the individual winner also, in John M. Sharpe, a Long Island schoolboy star. Princeton was second, and Manhattan University, the winner in that event for the past three years, had to be content with third.

	m. s.
1. Thomas C. Ottey, Michigan S.	31.54.6
*2. Edwin C. Veysey, Colby	32:30
3. J. Nelson Gardner, Michigan S.	32:43
4. Albert J. Acerno, Manhattan	32:44
5. George C. Eiss, N. Y. U.	33:01
6. Charles F. Kirkpatrick, Pitt	33:03
7. Kenneth D. Black, Maine	33:04
8. Elllison H. Taylor, Cornell	33:05
9. Allen H. Miner, Yale	33:06
10. Lloyd Everingham, Syracuse	33:09
11. Philip U. Smith, Rutgers	33:10
12. William F. Hunnewell, Maine	33:12
13. Ernest T. Black, Maine	33:14
14. Morris B. Canning, Yale	33:15
15. Michael Java, Alfred	33:21
16. Wilbur T. Woodland, Yale	33:24
17. Joel W. Marsh, Maine	33:25
18. Morton M. Jenkins, M. I. T.	33:26
19. Bernard E. Oldfield, Alfred	33:30
20. Robert S. Playfair, Harvard	33:31
21. Thomas G. Russell, Manhattan	33:32
22. John M. Hammer, Michigan St.	33:37
23. Daniel U. Smith, Rutgers	33:38
24. Marcus Cotter, Rhode Island	33:40
*25. Herbert DeVeber, Colby	33:44
26. C. Gene Venske, Pennsylvania	33:46
27. Charles F. Woodward, Harvard	33:48
28. J. Edward Bechtold, Mich. State	33:52
29. Edmund Mezitt, Cornell	35:55
30. John M. Tarpey, Manhattan	33:58
31. Charles B. Dennis, Mich. State	34:02
32. Elmer L. Hutchinson, Bowdoin	34:03
33. George W. Harvey, Penn State	34:04
34. John A. Thompson, Manhattan	34:05
35. Duverney C. Book, Penn State	34:07
36. Bruce D. Kerr, Cornell	34:10
37. Kenneth S. Wagenheuser, Pitt	34:11
38. Robert M. Gardner, Mich. State	34:14
39. Joseph P. Rutnik, Manhattan	34:15
40. Thomas M. Laler, Syracuse	34:30
41. John P. Scheu, Harvard	34:31
42. Oscar Levdal, Syracuse	34:32
43. William D. Albright, Pitt	34:35
44. Joseph S. Alexander, Penn State	34:36
45. William J. Bates, M. I. T.	34:37
46. Hayden Channing, Harvard	34:38
47. Thomas Crum, Penn State	34:39
48. William Andrews, Rhode Island	34:30
49. Albert Pfefferle, Rhode Island	34:31
50. Charles J. Howe, Pitt	34:32
51. Harry C. Saunders, Maine	34:33
52. Edgar Van Beuren, N. Y. U.	34:34
53. John V. Shute, Bowdoin	34:35
54. John A. Moaden, Cornell	34:36
55. Harold A. Teat, Pitt.	34:37
56. Joseph Blacharski, Yale	34:38
57. Sam M. Musico, Pitt.	34:39
58. John E. Talbert, M. I. T.	34:40
59. William V. Bassett, Cornell	34:41
60. Donald D. Detwiler, Penn State	34:42
61. D. Robert Kibby, Syracuse	34:43
62. Edgar V. Tait, N. Y. U.	34:44
63. Robert Porter, Bowdoin	34:45
64. Walter Fairchild, Rhode Island	34:46
65. Davis F. Putnam, Dartmouth	34:47
66. William J. Ray, Manhattan	34:48
67. John H. Peck, Cornell	34:49
68. Russell G. Peltan, Syracuse	34:50
69. Robert Wishart, Maine	34:51
70. John Chapin, Cornell	34:52
71. Arthur S. Pier, Harvard	34:53
72. Virgil Bend, Bowdoin	34:54
73. Dana Johnson, Dartmouth	34:55
74. Howard Downey, Penn State	34:56
75. Charles Marvin, Yale	34:57
76. Wendell K. Fitch, M. I. T.	34:58
77. Frank Devlin, C. C. N. Y.	34:59
78. J. E. Brooks, Columbia	35:00
79. John R. O'Neill, Harvard	35:01
80. Eugene Walker, Harvard	35:02
81. David T. Dollinger, Yale	35:03
82. Thomas B. Oakes, M. I. T.	35:04
83. F. Allen Sherk, Yale	35:05
84. James M. Fortune, Dartmouth	35:06
85. Edmund W. Burke, N. Y. U.	35:07
86. Robert Corbett, Maine	35:08
87. James L. Knapp, Alfred	35:09
88. Robert L. Carr, Syracuse	35:10
89. William Trimble, Penn State	35:11
90. Chauncey Allard, Rhode Island	35:12
91. Daniel Minnick, Alfred	35:13
92. William S. Lingley, Dartmouth	35:14
93. Robert Winterbottom, N. Y. U.	35:15
94. Eugene Cooper, M. I. T.	35:16
95. Ross Dawson, Alfred	35:17
96. Paul L. Dee, Manhattan	35:18
97. Douglas Chalmers, M. I. T.	35:19
98. Charles E. Smith, Rutgers	35:20
99. Marvin E. Mundel, N. Y. U.	35:21
100. William VanCampon, Alfred	35:22

*Do not count in team score.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Football Still Topsy-Turvy

THIS topsy-turvy football season keeps right on rolling along and it is certainly fortunate for all those who are in any way interested in the great American college sport, that it is practically over. Another two weeks and all of the big games, except one or two post-season contests, the biggest of which is, of course, the New Year's Day contest in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., will be a matter of history and what interesting reading it is going to make in the years to come. Upsets are always taking place in this great gridiron game; but it is doubtful if there has ever been a season in which they started to make themselves known on the very first week-end and continued right up to the next to the last week in November. No one was prepared for such surprises as have marked 1934.

Only Two Are Left

A week ago it looked as if there would be three or four major college teams which would complete their seasons undefeated and untied; but such is not the case today, as there are now just two which can claim to be in that class, and it looks as if this would be the case when the last game has been played. Minnesota in the Midwest and Alabama in the South are now enjoying their well-earned glories and, with Minnesota playing only Wisconsin Saturday and Alabama facing Vanderbilt, Thanksgiving Day, both should come through successfully. If they do not, then the final week will simply add another big upset to the many which have gone ahead. At any rate, if the New Year's Day game is to have an undefeated team representing the East, it can now be only Alabama, as Minnesota is out of the picture on account of a Big Ten rule.

Three Out All Out

It was a case of three out all out in the East last Saturday. Mighty Princeton, with 15 straight victories to its credit, and the Yale Bulldog as its opponent, bit the dust in most unexpected fashion; while the Midshipmen from Annapolis were forced to lower their flag to the powerful Pittsburgh eleven, and Syracuse fell before Colgate in a hard-fought battle. Two of these results could hardly be termed upsets, as Pittsburgh and Colgate, despite the fact that each had been defeated once this year, are among the strongest teams in the country. The Yale victory, however, must be rated as one of the biggest upsets of the whole year. There is no question but what Princeton entered the game very, very overconfident and this was quite an aid to Yale. Yet what a wonderful performance Yale put up! Eleven men and only 11 men took the field for the Blue during the entire game and the way they fought, especially under the shadow of their goal line was one of the greatest performances in Big Three football annals. If I remember correctly it is the first time since 1921 that a Big Three team has played another Big Three team without a single substitution. The Bulldog sank his teeth into the Tiger for seven points early in the game and never let go, thus living up to the characteristics of the real bulldog. It's certainly a case of "Three Cheers and a Tiger" for Eli Yale.

Badgers Give O'Dea a Great Day

Back on his college grounds for the first time in some 25 years and during 15 years of that time never heard from, Pat O'Dea, one of Wisconsin's gridiron immortals, was the guest of honor at the Wisconsin-Illinois game Saturday and how the Badgers did celebrate! They gave to the Illini the same kind of a reception that Yale gave to Princeton, and to followers of the Big Ten the result was just as big an upset as the Yale victory was to followers of the Big Three. This leaves Purdue and Minnesota as the only undefeated teams in the Conference and unless O'Dea can help the Badgers outrun the Gophers this week-end, it looks as if the Big Ten would have co-champions for 1934.

Three Tied for Lead In N. H. L. Scoring

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (AP)—In accord with the Toronto Maple Leafs' position at the top of the international division and the Detroit Red Wings' high standing in the American section, the ace marksmen of the two clubs dominated the first weekly scoring statistics of the National Hockey League.

With Charlie Conacher, the circuit's leading scorer last year, and Harvey Jackson, of the Leafs, tied for first place with Johnny Sorrell of the Wings, 12 of the 17 leading scorers are from either Toronto or Detroit. The pace-setting trio have accumulated five points each. Conacher and Jackson put their totals together with three goals and two assists while Sorrell, who appears to be duplicating his early start of last year, built up his five points by one goal and four aiding plays.

Close behind the Leafs' young marksmen is the veteran, Hec Kilrea, with four points, while Sorrell finds himself trailed in the American division by three of his team mates, Eddie Wiseman, Larry Aurie and Cooney Weiland, and Tommy Cook of the Chicago Black Hawks.

No less than six players are tied in total goals with three each. They include in addition to Conacher, Jackson, Kilrea, Wiseman, Bill Cook of the Rangers and Ebbie Goodfellow of the Wings. The honor of leading in assists goes to Sorrell and Weiland. Their four aiding plays give them a lead of one over Aurie.

Marty Barry, considered a clean player, has spent the most time in the penalty box. He has been penalized 24 minutes, two more than Baldy Northcott of the Maroons and four more than "Red" Horner of Toronto. The leading scorers:

Player and Club	G	A	Pts
C. Conacher, Toronto	3	2	5
H. Jackson, Toronto	3	2	5
Sorrell, Detroit	1	4	5
Wiseman, Detroit	3	1	4
H. Kilrea, Toronto	3	1	4
T. Cook, Chicago	2	2	4
Aurie, Detroit	1	3	4
Weiland, Detroit	0	4	4
W. Cook, New York Rangers	3	0	3
Goodfellow, Detroit	3	0	3
Robinson, Montreal	2	1	3
Thoms, Toronto	1	2	3
Doraty, Toronto	1	2	3
Bowman, St. Louis	1	2	3

Heller Goes to Giants

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 20 (AP)—An agreement whereby Warren Heller, former Pitt All-American halfback and a member of the Pittsburgh Pirates Professional Football Club, will play the remainder of the season with the New York Giants, was announced last night. Jess Quatse, a Pirate lineman, joined the Brooklyn Dodgers under a similar agreement. Both players will return to the Pirates next year. The injury of Harry Newman, the Giants' ace quarterback, caused the move by the Giants for Heller.

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Big Ten Football Scores

Chicago		Ohio State	
19-Carroll	0	33-Indiana	0
27-Michigan	0	13-Illinois	14
21-Indiana	0	10-Colgate	7
0-Ohio State	33	28-Northwestern	6
20-Purdue	26	76-West Reserve	0
0-Ohio State	33	33-Chicago	0
7-Minnesota	35	34-Michigan	0
113	100	227	27
Illinois		**Northwestern**	
40-Bradley	7	21-Marquette	12
12-Washington	7	7-Iowa	20
14-Ohio State	13	6-Stanford	20
7-Michigan	6	6-Ohio State	28
7-West Point	0	7-Wisconsin	0
14-Northwestern	3	3-Illinois	14
3-Wisconsin	7	7-Notre Dame	20
97	43	51	114
Minnesota		**Purdue**	
56-N. D. State	12	0-Rice	14
20-Nebraska	0	7-Notre Dame	18
13-Pittsburgh	7	14-Wisconsin	0
48-Iowa	12	20-Carnegie Tech	0
34-Michigan	0	26-Chicago	20
30-Indiana	0	13-Iowa	6
35-Chicago	7	7-Fordham	0
236	38	87	58
Indiana		**Iowa**	
27-Ohio	0	34-So. Dakota	0
0-Ohio State	33	20-Northwestern	7
6-Temple	6	13-Nebraska	14
0-Chicago	21	6-Iowa St.	31
0-Iowa	0	12-Minnesota	48
0-Minnesota	30	0-Indiana	0
17-Maryland	14	6-Purdue	13
50	104	91	113
Michigan		**Wisconsin**	
0-Mich. State	16	3-Marquette	0
0-Chicago	27	28-S. D. State	7
9-Georgia Tech.	2	0-Purdue	14
6-Illinois	7	0-Notre Dame	19
0-Minnesota	34	0-Northwestern	7
0-Wisconsin	10	16-Michigan	0
0-Ohio State	34	7-Illinois	3
15	130	48	80

Yale Elects Dellinger

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—David Tyre Dellinger '36 of Wakefield, Mass., was elected captain of the Yale cross-country team last night. Charles La Point Audette of Essex Falls, N. J., automatically was advanced to manage the 1935 team.

Hickey Retained As President Of Class AA League

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20 (AP)—Thomas Jefferson Hickey was re-elected to his twenty-second term as president of the American Association at the league's annual meeting yesterday.

The 73-year-old league leader, one of the founders of the Class AA circuit, has been the target for considerable criticism in the past, but won re-election yesterday with apparently all eight clubs behind him. Hickey reported a 15 per cent increase in attendance for 1934, as against 1933 with the Columbus Club the greatest magnet for increasing crowds.

After an all-morning discussion, a three-man committee consisting of R. J. Connery, St. Paul; Norman A. Perry, Indianpolis, and George M. Trautman, Columbus, was named to confer with an International League committee to discuss changes in play-off and Little World Series plans.

The International League and American Association committees also will attempt to work out a uniform player salary limit.

Meanwhile, Louisville buzzed with shop talk as major and minor league emissaries arrived for the annual meeting of the National Association of Profesional Baseball Leagues, opening Wednesday. Attendance was expected to reach 900. Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, led the big league managerial troupe into town and said he expected to transact some business.

Contrary to early reports, J. Alvin Gardner, president of the Texas League, said he would be glad to be renamed on the executive committee of the National Association.

Bruins and Detroit At Garden Tonight

Lineup at Boston Garden Tonight

Boston		Detroit
Beattie, lw		rw, Aurie
Barry, c		c, Weiland
Clapper, rw		lw, Lewis
Siebert, ld		rd, Goodfellow
Shore, rd		ld, Young
Thompson, g		g, Smith

Alternates—Stewart, Gagnon, Emms, Sands, Giroux, O'Neil, Savage, Pusie, Shill for Boston; Graham, Wiseman, Anderson, Sorrell, Pettinger, Buswell, Duguid, Patterson, Boyd for Detroit.

Detroit Red Wings, National Hockey League champions, will battle with the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight, for the American division lead. Where the locals looked good Saturday against St. Louis, tonight will be a more severe testing, for St. Louis was inexperienced and the Wings comprise experience and speed.

The Bruins have defeated Detroit once this season, but since then the Wings have won two games and apparently have struck their stride. With such stars as Weiland, Aurie, Lewis, Goodfellow and Young the Detroiters are in good position to repeat their performance of last season.

No change is expected in the Bruin lineup from that of the other night, Beattie, Barry and Clapper is the likely starting forward line with Siebert and Shore on defense. Tommy Anderson and Yank Boyd, former Canadian-American Hockey League players, are with the Detroit team.

Babe Ruth's Home Run Wins Pitchers' Battle

SHIZUOKA, Japan, Nov. 20 (AP)—A pitchers' battle between the veteran Earl Whitehill and 17-year-old Eiji Sawamura thrilled 16,000 fans today as Babe Ruth's homer won the first real baseball game his barnstormers have played in Japan, 1 to 0.

Sawamura, recently expelled from Kyota Commercial School because he played baseball against professionals, tamed the major leagues' murderers' row and approached a brilliant shutout but for Ruth's home run in the seventh. He allowed only five hits, while Whitehill limited the Nippon All-Stars to three. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1
Nippon All-Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Hayes; Sawamura and Kuji.

Cambridge Wins, 18 to 13

LONDON, Nov. 20 (CP)—Cambridge University defeated Newport, 18 to 13, in a Rugby Union match yesterday afternoon.

'Freewheeling' Bag Worries Caddies

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 20

SOMETHING'S got to be done about this, say the caddies at Kenwood Golf and Country Club, but what?

It is a golf bag on wheels which George Richards rigged up from a youngster's discarded kiddy-car. It cuts his caddy fees to zero.

He says it cost him just 70 cents, and that while his arm gets a bit tired pulling the "caddy-car" 18 or 36 holes it beats a dollar caddy fee every round.

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SHUBERT Thes. W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

EVA Le Gallienne ETHEL Barrymore
in
L'AIGLON
By Clemence Dane
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, 55c to $2.25 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30, 55c to $2.20

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Sporting Around the Hub

BIG BILL TILDEN and Ellsworth Vines are expected to show their skill at the Boston Garden early in January, if negotiations now being conducted by General Manager George V. Brown are consummated. Recalling the appearance of Vines and Tilden last season, when the astounding number of 13,000 persons flocked to the Garden to see Big Bill and Elly Vines in action, Brown is working to contract the new professional tennis lineup of Tilden, Vines, Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr. The interest shown a year ago in the Tilden-Vines match at the Garden was unprecedented. Schools and tennis clubs attended in groups, and George Brown is planning to make such group arrangements for tickets a feature of the pro-tennis matches this winter. The new members of the Tilden Troupe are Stoefen of Los Angeles and Lott of Chicago. Both gave up their amateur standings recently. Stoefen is a youngster of 23 years and is tall like Tilden. He has a speedy service and his frequent aces indicate that he takes full advantage of his height. Lott has long been looked upon as the world's greatest doubles player.

Representatives of the Eastern Massachusetts Board of Basketball Officials will be instructors in the second Basketball Officials' Institute to be held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. on Nov. 27 and Dec. 6. Last year's school was so successful that the Y physical directors decided to hold another this year to instruct, coach and help young men and leaders of boys' clubs to referee basketball games more efficiently. A presentation of rules, duties of officials, violations and penalties will be given Nov. 27. Students attending this institute will be given an opportunity to referee in a demonstration game and have their work appraised. Information and registrations are in charge of Stewart M. Scott, 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Welker Cochran of California, billiard champion, defeated his opponents in three exhibitions in Boston yesterday. First he defeated Jack Miles, former New England professional three-cushion champion, 25 to 18, at three-cushion play, and then 100 to 1 in 18.2 balkline billiards in the afternoon at Miah Murray's. In the early evening he won a three-cushion match from Hyman Colton, 25 to 11, in 19 innings, also at Miah Murray's. Later, at Recreation Alleys, Cochran beat Bobby Rose, former New England amateur champion, 25 to 21, in a three-cushion game, and 110 to 4 in an 18.2 balkline match.

Boston College's ice hockey squad invades the Boston Arena ice early this evening for its initial practice. A group of 42 candidates recently reported to Coach "Snooks" Kelley. This group will be increased when a number of football players report after the gridiron season.

Boston University's football captain, George Abodeely, won the toss in every game this fall. The Worcester boy will be lost to Coach Pat Hanley's team next season.

Candidates applying for membership in the Association of New England Football Officials should appear at Teachers' College, Huntington Avenue, Dec. 10 at 7 p. m., according to notices sent out by George V. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

William Seigal of Chelsea, captain of the freshman team two years ago and prospective member of Boston University's basketball quintet this season will not play. Seigal reported to Dr. John M. Harmon yesterday that he was employed on a FERA project. Capt. Fred Hale of Dexter, Maine, will not be eligible because of scholastic difficulties. James Ainslee and Albert Mathers are the only 1933 veterans reporting.

Harvard's 150 pounders will play Princeton's lightweight football team Friday at Princeton. The Tigers were hoping for an undefeated season but since the Crimson successfully petitioned for a game, Princeton is not so sure of a clean slate. The game will mark the first intercollegiate appearance for Harvard's light weights, whose only start to date has been against a prep school eleven.

The Boston Trojans' pro basketball team led at half time again this week, but came out of the Arena game on the small end of the score. Last night the Boston team was beaten by the Brooklyn Visitations, 31 to 25. About 3000 fans turned out to watch the contest.

Heller Goes to Giants

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 20 (AP)—An agreement whereby Warren Heller, former Pitt All-American halfback and a member of the Pittsburgh Pirates Professional Football Club, will play the remainder of the season with the New York Giants, was announced last night. Jess Quatse, a Pirate lineman, joined the Brooklyn Dodgers under a similar agreement. Both players will return to the Pirates next year. The injury of Harry Newman, the Giants' ace quarterback, caused the move by the Giants for Heller.

Reds Sign Three Rookies

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—More young blood was available to the Cincinnati Reds recently with the signing for farm duty of three minor leaguers. Larry Warken, six-foot-three first baseman, with a batting average of .410 in the K. I. P. League; Johnny Colina, an outfielder, and Billy Walters, third baseman with the Missouri-Illinois Trolley League, will join the Jeanette club, a Red farm-member of the Pennsylvania State League. Warken hails from Cincinnati, Colina from Fort Mitchell, Ky., across the Ohio River from here.

Reds Sign Two Coaches

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds yesterday announced that Tom Sheehan, pitcher last season for Hollywood, in the Pacific Coast League, and George Kelly, former big league first baseman, had been signed as coaches. Bert Shotton was dropped as Reds coach. Kelly, Sheehan and Manager Dressen of the Reds formerly were team mates on the Cincinnati club.

Haverford Elects Kane

HAVERFORD, Penna., Nov. 20 (AP)—Arthur R. Kane Jr. '36 of Norristown was elected captain of the 1935 Haverford

Richberg Points Economic Course To Private Trade

Tells Southeast Leaders Relief Is Alternative to Early Recovery

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20 (AP)—Either private enterprise or further expansion of governmental activities must be utilized at once to provide re-employment for from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 workers, Donald R. Richberg, President Roosevelt's recovery chieftain, believes.

The recovery co-ordinator, addressing industrial and business leaders of the Southeast last night, cited the vast need of better housing as one way of advancing recovery. At the same time he decried "another orgy of inflation" as the worst possible of all "quack remedies" offered the nation.

The southeastern leaders heard Mr. Richberg say foundations have been laid in the past 20 months for a political economic system in which private enterprise can compete for individual profit and at the same time co-operate to maintain a proper balance between the interests of agriculture, trade, industry, management, labor and consumer.

New Structure Needed

"If the private managers of our financial and business institutions are ready and willing to build a new industrial structure upon these foundations, now is their opportunity," he declared.

Mr. Richberg said there is an abundance of credit which could be used to finance better housing and millions of workers who are now able or would be able to lease or buy these homes. "There can be no question that rebuilding of the homes of America would make for a far greater advance of our civilization than any other new development," he argued.

The southeastern leaders previously had heard Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, who has voiced his opposition to President Roosevelt's program, call upon the nation's business men to fall into step with Roosevelt's recovery plan.

Election Changed Attitude

Governor Ely was a leader in the "Stop Roosevelt" movement in 1932. Yesterday he said he was "perhaps the first to criticize the National Recovery Administration" but that he realized that election instructions "to the President were that he should be supreme boss, the ruler of our destiny."

"I was at first astounded that the American people were willing for the Government to take over matters hitherto privately controlled," Governor Ely said, "yet I think that time has shown us there was some justification in doing something to stem the tide of radicalism."

A warning against "too free" spending of money through relief and recovery agencies was voiced in an interview by Governor Ely.

New Old Deal Seeks to Play With New Deal in the South

(Continued from Page 1)

grows into a mature child, like its cousin in New England.

Should it do so, the nation will be treated to the sight of the new old deal and the new new deal at work in the same territory. The consequences may be large in the history of the nation.

Already the Federal Government has recognized the potentialities of the SDB, and sent Donald Richberg to address it. And, in truth, the program has a good deal of constructive possibility about it, quite apart from its competitive possibilities.

It can try, as Governor Ely urged, to minimize the possibilities of cut-throat rivalry between the textile areas of North and South. It can, as its promoters announce, "Sell the South to the nation." These are interesting surface aims, but they leave untouched the great issue of regional planning along the lines of the New England Council or of TVA.

Not Asked to Dinner

The six Governors will be given only a modest opportunity to tug the Warm Springs latchstring. Their interview is fixed at the odd hour of 6 p. m., and they have not been invited to dine with the President. The whole reception seems to have a curious air of coolness about it.

One explanation of the coolness lies in the sort of thing Gov. Eugene Talmadge said at Atlanta yesterday, a few hours after welcoming President Roosevelt to the State. He attacked the NRA, the Bankhead cotton bill, and the Relief Administration's policies. He urged President Roosevelt to drive around the State and talk to farmers, small manufacturers, laborers and clerks; to visit the relief headquarters to discover wasteful methods of administration; to learn that high wage scales paid should not be fixed by the Government in the South.

Yet State is Prosperous

The fiery Georgian leader, whose political grip has been strengthened by overwhelming victory at the polls, was anti-New Deal all through his campaign. His State, by and large, is manifesting many reactionary influences. Labor and industrial policy have seldom been more intransigent. Yet the State is enjoying, according to local authority, an abundant degree of prosperity, in farm and town alike.

Perhaps it is this better-times feeling that makes all the criticism and reaction possible. If so, President Roosevelt can see the state of mind which returning recovery is able to produce.

While all these political and economic stars were falling on Georgia, President Roosevelt was relaxing under the warm Georgian sun. He was out in his small car early yesterday and again today, and bathed delightedly in the buoyant, sudsy waters of Warm Springs.

Loafing in the Sun

He was here and there in the sunshine, looking at new buildings, enjoying old vistas and views, and the warm autumn coloring. He put in a few hours with his letters, but mainly it was a period of rest.

Such is the program for most of his stay—interpolated with visits from deputations like those who come this afternoon. These are great days for the children—and older folk, who have come to Warm Springs from the whole nation.

The little ones regard the President as a grown-up playfellow; they show him their latest drawings and handicrafts, volunteering remarks with no self-consciousness.

Is a Friendly Village

In a word, the atmosphere is one of neighborly informality, such as few Presidents are able to enjoy during their term of office. This atmosphere is vastly more important than anything else at Warm Springs, for the place has little medical flavor.

It is a friendly village of gleaming white colonial houses, where afflicted people can lose their mental inhibitions, and become useful, confident, efficient citizens again.

Perhaps there should be a Warm Springs—in one way or another—for every President of the United States.

Fictitious Gains Declared Written On Insull Books

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Prosecutor Forest A. Harness told the Insull mail-fraud jury today that Samuel Insull and his aides wrote fictitious profits on the books of their investment companies in a deliberate plan to deceive the public.

"They inflated a $10 stock dividend to $516.28," the government attorney declared with a wave toward one of the government charts.

"If that isn't dishonest and fraudulent practice, nobody ever heard of it. They knew the result would be to deceive the public. Insull had his mind made up to do it, notwithstanding the fact that his auditors told him it was not proper.

"He overruled them, and they yielded, in a complete about face, to the will of the master."

Mr. Harness, making the Government's closing argument in the mail-fraud case, hammered a charge that Mr. Insull and a 1929 "preferred list" made fat profits at the expense of the Insull concern in which stockholders lost $100,000,000.

"That syndicate, dealing in Middle West Company stock, sold it to the Corporation Securities Company and to Insull Utility Investments," he told the jury.

"The Corporation Securities Company didn't have the money to buy it, they got it later, from the people they deceived with this worthless stock. And with that money they put a 25 per cent profit into their own pockets."

Attorney Charles Lounsbury was to begin the last plea for Mr. Insull and his 16 business associates when Harness finished. In conferences in Judge James H. Wilkerson's chamber today the defense attorneys asked permission to use 20 hours in closing arguments, but reached no agreement with the prosecutors.

Hero of Rescues at Sea To Make Ships Safer

(Continued from Page 1)

Morro Castle will have been lost in vain.

These individuals point out that the government investigation stopped short with the conclusion that the loss of life was due to breakdown in the human element. What caused the fire, they contend, is immaterial. The important question is why the ship's officers and crew allowed the situation to get entirely out of hand and were able neither to control the fire nor handle the passengers in orderly fashion.

Nothing Has Been Done

No effort has yet been made to find this answer and no such effort is contemplated. Labor groups insist the basic cause is to be found in the maltreatment of the crew on American passenger ships.

They assert wages are cruelly inadequate and general labor conditions so bad that no morale does or can exist in the crew of an American vessel. They claim that until these conditions are remedied there can be no real safety on such ships.

Whether such charges are true, it is widely felt in outside circles they merit extensive investigation. But as yet there is no indication that the proper federal agencies have any thought of such action.

New Meter Is Shown Which Gives Evidence Of Keeping Ship Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—The "Wilson Stability Meter," an electrically controlled instrument designed to give direct readings showing the stability of any ship in which it is installed, is one of the novel exhibits at the First National Marine Exhibition now being held in the Maritime Exchange Building at 80 Broad Street.

The meter is the invention of J. Lyell Wilson, assistant chief surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping. It grew out of Mr. Wilson's work as technical expert for the subcommittee on stability of the American Marine Standard Committee, which was formed in 1926.

Public attention has been drawn to the importance of stability in marine design, by recent discussions of the practicability of using heavier fireproof materials in upper deck partitions of passenger ships. If the weight is centered high, there is danger of capsizing; if it is too low, the ship rights itself so suddenly as to endanger passengers and cargo when it rolls.

To assure the stability of a ship by keeping the weight low enough for safety, ballast is provided. Owing to the difficulty of determining the degree of stability correctly, especially since the relations of masses of weight change during any voyage as fuel is consumed, more ballast than is actually needed is often carried.

It is claimed that the Wilson Stability Meter, by giving accurate readings at any moment, will not only insure safe loading but will avoid the expense of carrying excess ballast.

Captain Fried Is Hero Of Many Rescues at Sea

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Captain George Fried, weathered veteran of the north Atlantic, named supervising inspector of the Department of Commerce, has received international acclaim for his rescues at sea.

Many governments have pinned medals upon his breast, and Premier Mussolini of Italy and King George of England have personally commended him for bravery as did President Coolidge.

Captain Fried was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 10, 1877. He was married to Laura Parmenter of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1922. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and the World War. His home is Yonkers, N. Y.

Life Sentence Given To Youthful Kidnaper

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Nov. 20 (AP)—George Gilbert Alton, 20-year-old son of a Massachusetts utilities executive, was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment for the kidnaping two months ago of Louis Roux, Bakersfield sporting goods proprietor. Alton withdrew his pleas of not guilty and not guilty by reason of insanity upon the advice of James Petrini, lawyer retained by the youth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Alton of Worcester, Mass.

Through a stipulation proposed by Alton's counsel and accepted by the District Attorney, that the youth had done Roux no bodily harm, Alton averted prosecution under the California law which provided for the death penalty for a kidnaper who uses physical violence in the commission of the crime.

New York G. O. P. Seeking Funds to Liberalize Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—An appeal for funds to carry forward the program of liberalizing the New York State Republican Party begun by W. Kingsland Macy, who was removed as state chairman by the party conservatives this fall, today is before prominent Republicans of the State in a letter from William Ziegler Jr., treasurer under the Macy chairmanship.

Mr. Ziegler declares that the state committee now is in the hands of "selfish unimaginative politicians who have at heart only their own interests," and he asks party members who are not in a position to contribute to the fight against them to aid it by letting him know it has their sympathy. "I am appealing to you to join a group of progressive Republicans who wish to bring about disinterested party management and elimination of the Old Guard from control of the party," he said.

History of Olives in Mexico

Jesuit missionaries introduced the olive to Mexico and California in the seventeenth century.

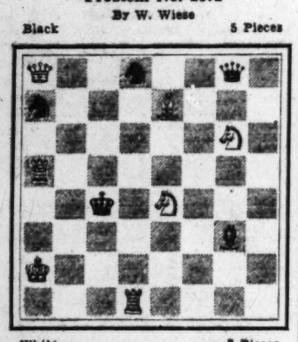
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1671

By W. Wiese

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

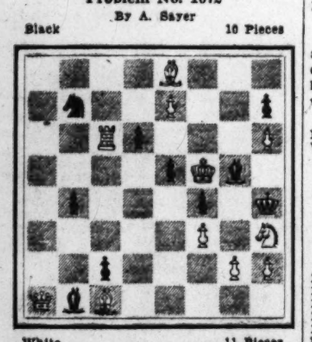
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Harburg-Mannheim composing match, 1934)

Problem No. 1672

By A. Sayer

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Fourteenth Bavarian Congress, 1934)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1669. Kt-B3

No. 1670. 1. B-QB6 B-B5
2. Q-Q4ch
1. ——— K-Q3
2. B-Kt7ch
1. ——— B-Kt4
2. Q-B5ch
1. ——— K-B4
2. B-B3

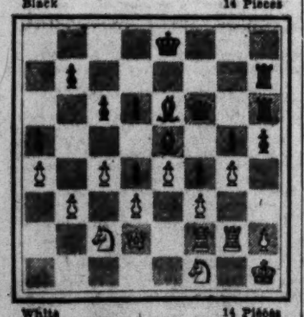
End-Game No. 225. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Q-R5ch, K-Kt; 3 BxB, P-B3; 4 BxP, PxB; 5 R-Q3, Q-R2; 6 R-Kt3ch, K-R; 7 Q-B3, Q-KB2; 8 Q-Kt4, Resigns.

End-Game

"Grunfeld, the great theorist of the openings," writes P. H. Litwinsky, who shares with the editor a great delight in these ending conceptions, "has not forgotten how to win an end-game. The following example, from a Vienna club tournament, February, 1933, will bear this out." Hesse was the opponent. Black wins forcibly.

End-Game No. 226

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Capablanca will play in the annual Hastings (England) tournament, which commences shortly after Christmas. This will be the first competition the Cuban has entered for some time. Others invited include the Russian champion, A. Botwinnik, who will make his début in a non-Soviet tournament; Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, Holland, whose challenge for the world's championship has been accepted by Alekhine, and A. Lilienthal of Hungary.

Hans Hedewigs Nachf., Curt Ronniger, Perthesstr. 10, Leipsig C1, Germany, has published another inexpensive work entitled, "Der Schachlotse" (the chess pilot) by the eminent German writer and player, J. Mieses, which is intended to guide the inexperienced player through the difficulties of the opening, both as first player and as second player. The price is but 1.50 marks. Those with a reading knowledge of German should find the book of at least passing interest.

Last July in Amsterdam Alekhine and Euwe staged a novel simultaneous exhibition, each master playing 10 games with the other, at the same time meeting 15 strong opponents. After three hours and a half, Alekhine had scored 14 wins, 10 draws, and one loss (to Euwe), and Euwe had scored 11 wins, 8 draws, and 6 losses (5 to Alekhine).

The young Hungarian, A. Lilienthal, has shown himself to be both enterprising and courageous in recent competition. The game below is from a minor tournament at Zandvoort, Holland.

Reti's Opening

Fontein White	Lilienthal Black	Fontein White	Lilienthal Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	22 B-Q4	Q-B5
2 P-B4	P-B4	23 BxB(g)	QxBP!
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 Q-Kt2	Q-B5
4 KtxP	P-QKt3(a)	25 Q-Kt3(h)	KtB
5 P-B3	P-Kt3	26 BxP	R-K5
6 P-K4	Kt-B3	27 B-Q3	Kt-B6
7 B-K3(b)	B-KKt2	28 R-K	QxQch
8 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	29 PxQ	RxP
9 Q-Q2	Castles	30 K-B2	QR-B3
10 Kt-B2	R-B	31 Kt-K3	R-Q5
11 R-B(c)	P-K3	32 B-B4	R-Q7ch
12 B-K2	P-Q4	33 K-Kt1	KtxP
13 BPxP	PxP	34 QR-Q	R(B3)-Q3
14 PxP	Kt-K2	35 RxR	RxR
15 Castles	Kt(K2)xP	36 R-R	P-QR4
16 KtxKt	QxKt	37 P-QKt4	KtxP
17 P-QKt3	KR-K	38 RxP	Kt-B7
18 B-QB4(d)	Q-KR4	39 KtxKt	RxKt
19 KR-Q(e)	P-QKt4!	40 B-B	P-R4
20 B-KB	Kt-Q4	Resigns	
21 P-KKt4(f)	Q-K4		

(a) 4 . . . P-Q4 is much stronger.

(b) Sooner or later Black must play for P-Q4 to equalize, which White should now be trying to prevent, perhaps with Kt-B2 and K3.

(c) This is really a blunder of far-reaching consequences. 11 R-Q, with added pressure on the Q file, is correct.

(d) If 18 Kt-Q4, QR-Q is strong for Black.

(e) This R move is hardly satisfactory or necessary. 19 Kt-Q4 is probably White's best chance. Black really has a decided "edge" in his sweeping bishops.

(f) Practically compelled. Black threatens RxKt! If 21 B-Q4, B-KR3!

(g) 23 QxQ, KtxQ; 24 K-B2, KR-Q is difficult for White.

(h) If 25 B-Q4, Kt-B6; 26 QxB, KtxR; 27 RxKt, QxKtPch!

This game, from the current Manhattan Chess Club championship, shows Kashdan losing through a well-executed sacrificial attack.

Petroff Defense

Cohen White	Kashdan Black	Cohen White	Kashdan Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 PxKt	B-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	22 R-K	Q-Q2
3 KtxP	P-Q3	23 B-B4	B-K3
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	24 B-B4	R-K
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 BxR	BxB
6 B-Q3	B-K2	26 R-KB	B-Kt6
7 QKt-Q2	Kt-Q3	27 Q-R7ch	K-B
8 Q-K2	Castles	28 P-KR3	B-B4
9 Castles	Kt-B3	29 KtxB	KtxKt
10 P-B3	R-K	30 R-B3	Q-K2
11 Kt-K5	B-B	31 QR-KB	Q-K6
12 P-KB4	P-B3	32 K-R2	Q-Kt8ch
13 Q-B5	P-KKt3	33 K-R	R-K8
14 KtxP	PxKt	34 RxKt	RxRch
15 ExP	R-K3	35 RxR	Q-Kt4
16 QxPch	B-K3	36 P-KR4	Q-Q4
17 Q-KR5	R-Kt3	37 P-R5	Q-B5
18 P-B5	B-B3	38 K-Kt	Q-K3
19 Kt-B3	Kt-K2	39 P-R6	Resigns
20 Kt-R4	KtxB		

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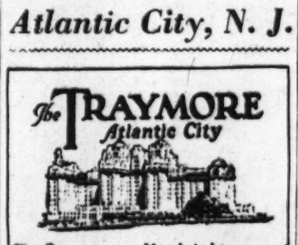
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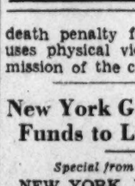
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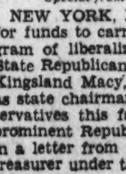
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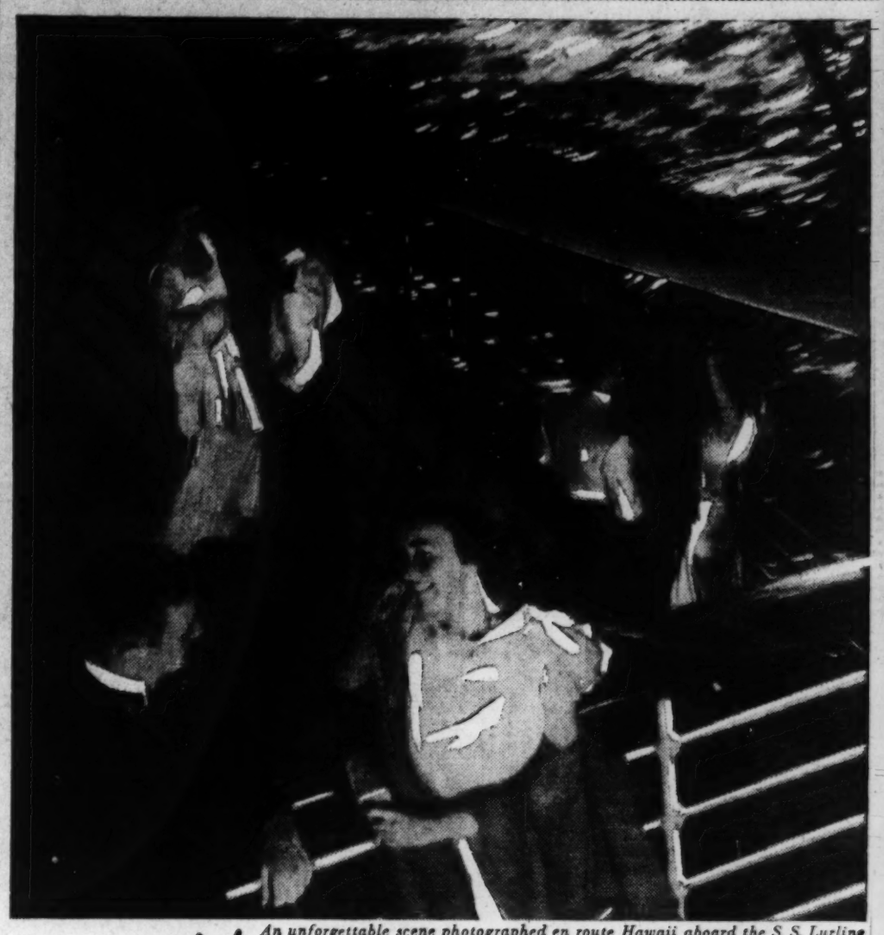
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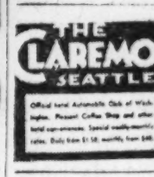
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Listed Stock Quotations

Irregular Price Movement Characterizes Stock Dealings

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Loses Its Vigor as Prices Incline to Ease

Taking of Profits Seen in Dealings—Some Strong Spots

By Forrest Price

Traders gathered in their profits. And then they waited for an opportunity to get in the market again at lower prices.

That is the interpretation of today's stock market trend.

Total transfers amounted to about 800,000 shares.

The lessening in activity as prices eased was taken as a good indication of the market's stability.

While most stocks seemed to be registering lower prices there were some which recorded gains. There was a late rally.

Among those going against the downward tide was American Telephone which added more than a point to its recovery of yesterday.

Eastman Kodak preferred was up 5. Vulcan Detinning was down 4. Mixed gains and losses like these obtained throughout the list, except that the changes generally were much smaller.

The New York tractions were generally strong, recording gains of 1½ to 2½ points. Other shares on the up side included Associated Dry Goods with a gain of 1½ and the preferred 5.

Consolidated Gas continued its daily habit of making a new low for the year, declining a good fraction. Others on the losing side were Budd Manufacturing, Celotex, Celanese, Case, California Packing, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, Atchison, U. S. Smelting, West Penn Electric, Wright Aero, McCrory Stores preferred and American Can.

Bonds stepped mincingly along without going anywhere in particular. Most of the United States Governments were slightly lower. Corporate loans also were unwanted except at price concessions.

Both wheat and corn dropped sharply in the late market.

There are now fewer doubting Thomases as to the improvement in business. These pessimists are forced to believe, probably against their will, that general trade is gradually if slowly moving forward.

Analysts who have been making a serious study of conditions find that the year 1934 will show an increase in the income of the American people of about $9,000,000,000 over last year. The greatest gain is in the income of the farmer.

Another indisputable evidence of recovery is the recent declarations of regular and extra dividends. This means that profits have been enjoyed by the concerns declaring the dividends. The largest extra payments recently declared were the $50-a-share disbursement by Lord & Taylor, department store, in addition to the usual holiday extra of $5 and the regular quarterly payment of $2.50.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Financial markets were inclined to droop today without especial pressure being exerted against any particular category.

Stocks milled about uncertainly, although the trend generally was moderately lower. While there were scattered firm specialties, and selling appeared to have dried up in the depressed utilities, the backwardness of the rails tended to restrain operators for the advance. Trading activity was considerably under that of the preceding session.

Shares of International Business Machines were up a point at a new high for the year. Noranda Mines was off as much at a new 1934 low. Interboro Rapid Transit and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit gained 1 to 2, and Associated Dry Goods rallied nearly 2. American Telephone got back another point of its recent losses.

Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and North American were down only fractionally, as were U. S. Steel, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, United Aircraft, Chrysler and American Commercial Alcohol.

The rails, including Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, N. Y. Central and Union Pacific, were down around a point or more.

The rally of the traction group reflected reports of an imminent unification agreement. The oils were almost at a standstill, and the metals seemed to lack any stimulus, inflationary or otherwise.

The speech of Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, assuring business that there would be no "orgy of inflation," was pleasing to banking circles but not helpful to the speculative forces which have been conducting their operations on the theory that drastic currency expansion is a foregone conclusion.

Bond Market Apathetic

Over the entire domestic bond list today there was a reflection of a decidedly narrow buying interest. Some of the corporate issues managed to hold around the previous finals, but the majority of low priced classifications were inclined to droop. Utility loans continued to lack support.

U. S. Governments traveled a little further in the reactionary trend which developed in the late trading yesterday. Slipping off 2-32ds to 5-32ds of a point Home Owners Loan 3s sold at 98.28; 4s at 100.2; Federal Farm 3s at 98.25; Treasury 4¼-3¼s, 1951-25; Treasury 4¼s of 1952, 111.26; 4s of 1951-55, 100.6; Federal Farm 4¼s and Liberty 4th 4¼s made small gains.

At losses ranging to around a point American Smelting and Refining 5s were traded at 106½, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 51¾, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, 81¼; Detroit Edison 5s, 106½; Erie 5s, 67; North American 5s, 82; Postal Telegraph 5s, 73; Shell Union Oil 5s, 102⅞, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, 105½, and Western Union 5s, 83.

Dealings in the foreign sector were limited and prices mixed. Much 7½s worked ahead half a point to 187, and Italy 7s showed a gain at 96½. German Government issues declined fractionally.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov.20	Nov.19
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	30	108	108	108	108
11⅞	8	..	Adams Express	400	9	9	9	9
24½	16	2	Adams Millis	400	7¼	7	7¼	7⅝
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	33	32¾	33	33
7¾	3½	..	Advance Rumely	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
9¾	4½	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
33½	18½	..	Airway Elec App	300	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
23½	18½	.60e	Alaska-Juneau	300	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
5¼	3	..	Allegheny Corp	1100	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
16⅛	3⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	14⅝
4⅜	5	..	Allegheny pf xw	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
169¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	100	6	6	6	..
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	800	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
55⅝	30	2	Amerada	900	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¾
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	200	17	16½	16½	16½
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	400	14½	14	14	14⅜
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	400	73¾	71⅞	73¾	73¾
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	20	54	54	54	54
114	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	—	26½	26½	26½	26½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	—	112	112	112	..
148½	120½	7	Am Can pf	1200	102¾	102⅜	102¾	103⅛
33⅝	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am Ice & For Pow	1400	30¾	29½	30¾	30¼
30	13¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	1900	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
10½	3½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11	11	11	..
11	4¾	..	Am Hide & L	200	7	6¾	7	6¾
1⅛	½	..	Am International	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	3½	..	Am La France	700	½	½	½	½
38¾	14½	..	Am La Fr pf	40	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
74⅝	35½	..	Am Locomotive	400	18	18	18	18
10¼	3¼	..	Am Loco pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
27⅝	13¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
91	65⅝	..	Am Metal	400	14½	14¼	14½	14⅝
12¼	3¾	..	Am Metal 6%	200	65	63	63	63
26¼	10¼	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	1900	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¾
29⅝	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
17⅞	7¾	..	Am Radiator	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
28¾	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	7800	16	15½	16	15⅝
60	36	4	Am Safety Razor	2700	19½	18⅝	19⅛	18⅞
23⅝	2⅛	..	Am Sailing	300	60	60	60	59
30	17⅜	2	Am Ship & Com	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
51½	30¼	..	Am Shipbuilding	10	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
103	71¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1600	38	38⅜	38	36⅛
26½	10¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	600	102⅜	102	102⅜	102
81	59⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	3500	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
44½	37	2	Am Steel F pf	20	82	82	82	80
72	42	2	Am Stores	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
121⅞	103½	9	Am Sugar Ref	400	60¾	59¾	60¾	60⅛
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	121	121	121	..
13	3	h	Am Tel & Tel	13800	105	103⅜	105	102⅞
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type Pf	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
80	54	1	Am Wat W & E	2300	13½	12¾	13½	14½
17⅛	7	..	Am Watlpf	100	10	10	10	10
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen	400	63	63	63	67⅛
17¾	10	..	Am Woolen pf	600	42	42	42	42
16⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	3800	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
37½	26¼	1	Anaconda Wire	100	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅛
100	76	1	Archer Daniels	200	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
6¾	3½	..	Armour Del pf	600	100	99¾	100	99¾
68⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	2700	8¾	8¾	8¾	6
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	700	68¼	67⅜	68¼	68¼
77½	46	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
40½	79½	.50b	Asso Oil	1000	13½	13	13	12
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	400	75	70	75	..
90	70¾	5	Atchison pf	5800	20	33	33	..
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	84	82½	82½	83¾
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	1100	30	29	29½	30
35½	21¾	1	Atl Refining	100	71½	71¼	71¼	..
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	600	42	42	42	42
105	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	200	105	104⅜	105	105½
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	700	25¾	24¼	25¾	25
64	39½	5	Austin Nichols	400	14½	14¼	14½	14
10¾	3¾	..	Austin Nichols A	40	61	61	61	60
			Aviation Corp Del	13400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14⅞
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17⅛
102¾	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
46⅝	38½	7	Bangor & Aroos	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	39
111	98½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	110½	110½	110½	110
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	500	3½	3½	3½	..
38⅜	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	190	25½	23¾	25	23¾
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	600	6¾	6¼	6½	6½
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	18⅛	17¾	17¾	18¼
91	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	95	95	95	94
18¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
127	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3900	15½	15	15¼	15⅜
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	15½	14⅞	15¼	15
38½	26	1½b	Best & Co	400	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	8800	29½	28¼	29¼	28
82	54⅞	..	Bethl Steel pf	400	64	63	63	64½
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	50	24½	24¼	24¼	24
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	400	9	8¾	9	9
10¾	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	3700	9¾	9	9½	9¾
88⅜	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	58	57⅜	58	57⅝
91	76	4½	Bon Ami A	30	89	89	89	87½
28¼	16½	1.60e	Borden	900	25	24¾	24⅞	25
29¼	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	300	75	75	75	75
19½	5	..	Boston & Maine	100	6	6	6	..
23½	12	1e	Briggs Mfg	8900	23	22¾	22½	22¾
47⅛	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	800	38¾	37⅜	37¾	36¾
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn M T pf	300	92	91	92	..
80½	50	5	Brooklyn Queens	100	3½	3½	3½	..
61	45	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	1000	51	51	51	51½
7¾	3	..	Brown Shoe	100	55	55	55	..
10¼	4	..	Brunswick Balke	600	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
44	16	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
5⅜	2	..	Budd Mfg	3300	6¼	5¾	5⅞	6¼
15½	5⅞	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	33	31⅜	32	33
15½	4	..	Budd Wheel	1100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
19⅞	10½	.40f	Bullard	2400	12⅞	12¼	12½	13
3⅞	1¾	..	Burroughs Add	20	9	9	9	..
15¾	5¼	h	Bush Terminal	900	16	15¾	16	15⅞
3¼	1½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf et	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
32¾	13¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
			Byers	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
				800	17⅞	17½	17½	18⅜

—C—

44¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	300	38	38	38	39¾
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	600	3	¾	¾	¾
6⅝	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3	2⅞	3	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	600	12½	12½	12½	12½
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
18¼	11¼	..	Canadian Pacific	3600	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1800	51¾	50¼	51⅝	52
87	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	84½	84½	84½	85
34⅜	23	1½	Caterpillar Trac	1400	33	32⅝	33	32¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2700	29⅞	29¼	29¾	30¾
5⅞	1⅛	.h	Celotex Co	1200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex vtc	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
32½	21	1½	Celotex Co pf	170	17¼	16½	17¼	17½
43½	30¼	2	Central Aguirre	300	21	21	21	21
7¾	3¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	1700	38¾	38⅛	38½	38⅜
48⅞	34	2½	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	..
48⅜	30½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	600	38¾	38½	38½	38⅝
5½	1⅞	..	Ches & Ohio	900	44	43⅝	43¾	43⅞
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2¼	2	2	2
8½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15	4½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
28	8½	..	Chi & N'western	1400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
8	2	h	Chi Pneu Tpf	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
9⅜	2¼	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	20⅜	19⅝	20⅜	20¼
30¾	19¼	2	Chi RI&P 7%	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chickasha Cot O	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
24⅜	17¼	2	Chrysler	500	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
86	67	..	City Ice & Fuel	8100	36¼	35¼	36⅛	35⅞
		6½	City Ice & F pf	300	21	20¾	21	20¾
1¼	3⅜	..	City Stores	50	80	79¾	79¾	..
5⅝	2½	..	City Stores vtc	400	½	½	½	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	City Stores A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
18½	9⅜	.80f	Clark Equipment	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
92½	68½	6	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17	16¾	17	17
28½	10	..	Colg-Pa-Palm-P pf	300	99½	98¾	99½	98¾
5	1	..	Collins & Aikman	600	13⅞	13½	13⅞	..
8¾	3⅝	.h	Colonial Bea Oil	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
19¼	6⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
78¾	52	6	Columbia Gas	8800	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
29¾	21½	1f	Columbia G pf A	200	57	57	57	58
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Pic vtc	100	37	37	37	..
35½	18⅝	1	Columbian Carb	400	72	71¾	71¾	72¼
50½	38	..	Comm Credit	2400	35½	34¾	35¼	34¾
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred A	100	51	51	51	50½
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cred 1pf	10	107	107	107	..
61	35¾	2f	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	30	30	30	..
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Invest Tr	1600	58	57	57¾	57⅜
33	17	..	Comm Solvents	2700	21½	20¾	20¾	21½
52¾	21½	2	Comwith & So	16900	3¼	3	3	3
35⅜	22	1.60f	Comwith & S 6pf	600	20½	20	20½	20
5¾	1⅝	2g	Congoleum Nairn	3900	35¾	34½	35¾	34⅞
17¾	10⅜	2	Consol Film Ind	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
47⅜	21¼	2	Consol Film I pf	1700	17	16½	17	17¼
95	80	5	Consol Gas	12800	22	21¼	22	22
14½	7¼	.42b	Consol Gas pf	800	81	80⅜	80⅜	80¾
2⅛	½	..	Consol Oil	2600	8½	8	8½	8⅜
5⅜	2⅜	..	Consol Textile	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
2⅜	⅞	..	Container B	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
61½	56¾	2.40	Cont Baking B	500	1⅞	1	1⅛	17
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Can	1900	60⅜	59½	60	60¾
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Insurance	800	33	32½	32½	33
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Motors	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
84½	55½	3	Cont Oil	2200	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18¾
9⅞	4¼	..	Corn Products	900	68½	68⅛	68⅛	68¼
35	28	2	Coty	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
17½	8	..	Cream of Wheat	400	34¼	34	34	34¼
36¼	18¾	1	Crosley Radio	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
44	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	600	27½	27	27	27
68⅜	37⅝	..	Crown Cork pf	400	44	43¼	43¼	43½
37⅝	17	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
3¼	1	..	Crucible Steel	400	23	22⅝	23	23¼
68	30¼	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
52⅝	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	10	44	44	44	..
29⅜	13½	..	Cudahy Packing	300	47½	47½	47½	47½
88⅝	43½	4½g	Curtis Publishing	200	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	4700	2½	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
			Curtiss-Wright A	2400	8¾	8⅝	8½	8⅝

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	..
34½	10½	..	Deere & Co	3900	22¼	21⅜	21¾	22⅜
13½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1100	16	15⅞	16	16
72½	35	..	Del & Hudson	800	39¾	39	39	41
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	1600	17¾	17¼	17¾	17⅜
13¼	4½	..	Denver R & pf	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	47
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	65½	65	65½	65½
55½	29	1¾1	Devon & Ray A	400	51¾	50¾	51¼	50⅞
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond Match	400	34¼	34	34¼	33⅝
46¾	32	2f	Diamond M pf	300	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
23	13	1.20	Dome Mines	1400	37½	36¾	36¾	36⅝
28½	14¼	..	Dominion Stores	900	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13⅝
103⅞	80	2.60f	Douglas A	5100	22½	21½	21⅝	22¼
127	115	6	du Pont de Nem	1500	97	96	96¾	96½
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	90	106¾	104½	106¾	..

—E—

13⅜	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	3000	8¼	7⅜	8	7⅜
110¾	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	110	109½	110	109¾
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	143	140	143	138
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5500	27	26¾	27	26½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	5	4¾	4¾	5½
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	340	109½	109	109½	109½
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	2000	17½	17¼	17½	17½
9¼	4¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
19¾	8	..	Elec Pow & Lt	20	3	3	3	3
21	8¾	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1500	6½	6	6¼	6¼
82	34	2.25	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	7½	6½	7½	6¾
3¾	1	..	Elec Sto Battery	500	45¾	44¾	45¾	44¾
127½	120	7	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
23½	10¼	..	Endicott John pf	200	136	136	136	136½
32½	12	..	Engineers Pb Sbf	300	16	16	16	17
10¾	3	..	Engineers Pb 6pf	300	17	17	17	18
34½	9¾	..	Equitable Of Bldg	100	5	5	5	5½
			Erie RR	300	12	11½	11½	12
28¼	14½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	16	15	15	15⅞
27½	9	..	Evans Products	100	17	17	17	17½
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	30	4¾	4¾	4¾	..

—F—

12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	140	6¼	6	6	6¼
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	12	12	12	13¼
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
62	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	48	48	48	..
31	20	.60f	Fed Water Serv	500	1¼	1	1	..
35	23⅜	1.20	Fed'd Dept Sto	1000	23¼	23	23	23⅜
108	87	6½	Fidelity Phe F In	800	33⅝	32	32½	33½
39¼	13½	.40	Filene's pf	50	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
86	71	6	Firestone T&R	1000	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅜
69¼	54¼	2½	Firesto T&R pf A	300	81½	81½	81½	81
17⅞	2	..	First Nat Stores	300	64½	64	64	64½
22	8½	..	Follensbee B	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
17	6¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
27½	17½	.85b	Foundation	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
17½	8½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
80⅝	21½	2	Freeport Texas	500	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅛

—G—

4⅝	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20	8½	..	Gamewell	40	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
42⅝	20	1	Gen Am Trans	400	37	36⅞	37	37
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	100	17	17	17	17¾
14⅝	6⅛	.65b	Gen Baking	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	40	104½	104¾	104½	104¼
10½	5	..	Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7¼
6¼	2¼	..	Gen Cable	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
13	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	1600	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
28⅛	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
12⅜	11⅛	.80	Gen Elec Sp	10500	19⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	34½	34¼	34¾	34⅜
21	11	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	½	½	½	½
64½	51	3	Gen G&E 7% A	20	13½	13½	13½	13½
42	24⅝	1f	Gen Mills	200	60	60

Commerce and Finance

Federal and State Forces Converging Attack on Utilities

Business and Industry

Utilities Engage In Ever-Widening National Struggle

Deluge of State and Federal Reports Attacks Private Operations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—From one side of America to the other rolls up indications that a great battle of Social Control vs. so-called "Rugged Individualism" is being fought out on the primary battleground of the public utilities.

The recent truce between Mr. Roosevelt and Big Business has not budged the President an inch from supported "yardsticks" of electric power, which he now promises to extend to "every state of the Union before we get through."

The politically unpopular "power trust" has recently been bombarded with a perfect deluge of federal and state reports, and the new investigations of regulatory bodies.

A. T. & T. Submits

The vast A. T. & T. Co. is in for its first thorough-going national investigation by the newly formed Federal Communications Commission, and Walker S. Gifford, its president, has bowed to the inevitable, stating he had "no objections," that "the public has the right to the fullest information," but deploring the consequent business uncertainty.

On the other hand, executives of power companies are fighting back, tooth and nail, at the federally fostered drive for public control, public operation and public ownership, and offer evidence designed to show private operation is cheaper than public.

Typical of grief from a new quarter for public utilities are such proposals as that made yesterday by Mayor LaGuardia of New York that the city budget be aided by new taxes on consumers' utility bills and on utilities gross receipts.

To the Senate are coming men outstanding in fight against the "power interests." Such men as Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington and the youthful Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, Senators-elect, have come to the Senate while the Old Guard Republican leaders, who might have defended the utilities, have been defeated.

Battleground Widens

A mere recapitulation of recent events shows in graphic form the tremendous scope and the rapidity of events transpiring in the great struggle. As the public sees it, it is a program of cheap electrification, of cutting the monthly bills; as the public utilities see it, it is a struggle of life and death. From the world situation, the utilities have precedent against them—at least public ownership has gone much further in Europe and even in Canada than in the United State but the newspapers are full of careful presentation of the companies' case for private operation: Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of New York's great Consolidated Gas Company, John E. Zimmerman, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, and, only yesterday, Wendell L. Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, have prophesied disaster if the present drive continues, or have taken issue with the federal accounting methods by which the Government seeks to prove that costs are lowered by public operation.

Besides these spokesmen, tens of thousands of investors in public utility stocks all over America have seen their issues stay at low levels while other securities were rising, or have watched them drop even lower, under the public ownership campaign. To these, in large part, the reply has been made by advocates of public operation that securities of power companies have been "watered," or that holding company manipulation has occurred, as in the Insull empire.

Major Developments

Among recent major developments in the power fight are the following:

1. Mr. Roosevelt's spectacular TVA visit has reiterated his intention of forcing the public-ownership issue.

2. The St. Lawrence treaty ratification fight is being revived.

3. The Federal Trade Commission's final report on publicity activity of power companies shows that they have spent about $2,000,000 annually to win public favor, operating through press, schools and security sales, the commission saying, "No campaign approaching it in magnitude has ever been conducted except possibly by governments in case of war time."

4. The New York State Power Authority, co-operating with the Federal Power Commission, issued a report based on three years' research, asserting that a domestic rate of 3.5 cents a kilowatt hour was sufficient to meet expenses and earn 6 per cent interest, while municipal systems could operate on a 3-cent rate.

5. Count of votes shows Memphis, Tenn., ratified the TVA power purchase referendum by a 17-to-1 majority, with fewer votes against it than local preferred stockholders of the city's utility company. A year ago Birmingham Ala., voted 10 to 7 against signing up.

6. Sacramento, Calif., likewise just voted for a $12,000,000 public-ownership project.

7. Paul A. Walker, former chairman of Oklahoma's corporation commission, once baffled in an attempt to investigate the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, now—as chairman of the telephone division of the Federal Communications Commission, is given carte blanche to investigate the ramifications of the huge parent A. T. & T. The commission must ask Congress for funds to carry on; possibly for $750,000.

8. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, before the National Association of Utilities Commissioners, has just urged federal control of all public utility holding corporations, and a ban on profits for their activities.

Makes Counter Assault

9. A counter assault on the TVA is being pressed by the coal industry, which has just issued a second booklet denouncing the scheme, declaring public ownership will lead to "private business disaster."

10. Charges that the Government subsidizes Muscle Shoals and TVA electric prices, in unfair competition, are made by Mr. Wilkie, head of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, following similar allegations by other big power leaders.

11. Whether by subsidy or not, seven months' use of TVA power at Tupelo, Miss., at 50 per cent below previous unit prices, has increased electricity sold in homes there 112 per cent, the New York State Power Authority alleges.

12. Athens, Ala., increased domestic consumption 100 per cent in six months use of TVA power.

13. In 10 weeks a private utility company, which cut rates to secure rights to market low-price, TVA sponsored electric appliances, has had sales 25 per cent as large as the total for the past 12 years in the same field.

Commitments For Finished Steel Are Encouraging

Increasing activity in raw materials, with heavier steelworks scrap purchases, and larger commitments for practically all finished steel products have generated a stronger sentiment in the markets, states the magazine Steel.

Steelworks operations last week advanced ½ point to 28 per cent. The sharpest rise was in the Wheeling district, up 15 points to 54 per cent, due mainly to the resumption of 18 sheet mills idle more than four months.

Operations still are above the corresponding period of 1933 and, as then, moving upward, in contrast with the precipitous descent at this time in the four preceding years.

Los Angeles $2,000,000 Issue Sold at Premium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20—In striking contrast to the deep cloud of pessimism which shadowed California security markets prior to the general elections, Los Angeles city officials succeeded recently in marketing $2,000,000 of municipal bonds at a premium.

The same issue was offered several months ago at a time when observers were uncertain as to California's desire to experiment with state Socialism, but no bids were forthcoming.

A syndicate led by the Anglo-California National Bank of San Francisco took the bonds, paying par plus a premium of $8029. They bear 4½ per cent interest. Proceeds of the issue are to be used to fulfill municipal contracts in expanding the domestic water system by purchasing lands and water rights in Inyo County.

Alabama's State Bank Assets Rise $10,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Assets of state banks in Alabama increased by more than $10,000,000 since Dec. 1 of last year, it was shown by reports received by the state banking department of conditions of banks on Oct. 9. All but 10 of the 148 state banks had in effect the federal deposit insurance.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Saving. Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Sued by RFC

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. Charles G. Dawes

Former Chairman of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and One-Time Chairman of the Central Republic Trust Company

RFC Brings Suit On Dawes Loan For $14,000,000

Part of $60,000,000 Still Unpaid Borrowed to Aid Central Republic Trust

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation moved today to collect a part of overdue funds in the $90,000,000 "Dawes loan."

In Federal Court yesterday attorneys for the RFC filed suit against the 4000 stockholders of the Central Republic Trust Company seeking to determine their liability in the claimed $60,000,000 unpaid balance.

The court was asked to determine if recovery could be made of $14,000,000, the amount of the company's capital stock. Among stockholders named is Gen. Charles G. Dawes, one-time official of the company.

At the time the bill was filed Federal Judge John P. Barnes granted RFC attorneys a temporary restraining order enjoining other creditors of the stockholders from instituting similar suits pending disposal of the bill.

Borrowed $80,000,000

While the Central Republic was extended $90,000,000 credit by the RFC, only $80,000,000 was actually borrowed by the institution, a loan of $30,000,000 being obtained on June 29, 1932, and $50,000,000 on Oct. 5, 1932. The suit alleged $7,022,000 was still unpaid on the first loan and $52,000,000, including interest, was due on the second.

John L. Hopkins, an attorney for the RFC, said he understood the state auditor might be asked to take over the Central Republic for liquidation. William C. Freeman vice-president in active charge of the institution, said that, while the bill asked for a receiver who would handle money that might be collected from the stockholders, it did not necessarily mean a receivership for the bank.

The organization formerly was known as the Central Republic Bank & Trust Company, but the name was changed when the City National Bank & Trust Company took over deposits two years ago.

Couldn't Pay Bills

The RFC's bill yesterday said that payment had been demanded between Nov. 4, 1933, and July 17, 1934, but the nature of the company's reply was not made public. Also, the bill stated, the RFC learned on Nov. 17 that the company was not in position to pay its bills.

More than three months ago Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, said the Government was seeking to collect the overdue principal and interest. He said that the amount was secured by considerable collateral, all of which was in the hands of the Reconstruction Corporation, and that the RFC did not expect to take much, if any, loss on the Dawes bank loan.

The Dawes liability for $1,044,000 is divided as follows: General Dawes, 52 shares; Henry M. Dawes, 238 shares; Neil B. Dawes, two shares; Rufus C. Dawes, 252 shares; William R. Dawes, 110 shares, and Dawes Brothers, Inc., 9786 shares.

FCA Helps Farmers To Save $31,000,000 Interest Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—The Farm Credit Administration made over 500,000 mortgage loans for the primary purpose of refinancing depression debts on which the farmers are paying 1½ per cent less interest than previously and making an additional saving of about 1 per cent through elimination of renewal charges, according to W. I. Myers, FCA governor.

"The hundreds of thousands of farmers refinanced by the Farm Credit Administration," said Governor Myers, "had been paying interest charges on their debts averaging 6.2 per cent in respect to debts refinanced by the land banks and 6.6 per cent on indebtedness refinanced with loans by the Land Bank Commissioner. These farmers are now paying interest at the rate of 4½ or 5 per cent on long-term amortized loans extending for periods of from 13 to 30-odd years, with no renewal charges. The expense of renewing mortgages every few years had been costing farmers on an average what amounted to at least 1 per cent," Mr. Myers said.

"The annual interesting saving to farmers under the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act and the refinancing program is over $31,000,000 a year, and most of this will be a permanent saving" the governor stated. "If the saving through elimination of renewal costs could be computed, the figure would be larger by many millions of dollars."

Canada to Seek More Foreign Trade Pacts

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (AP)—C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, told the electors of St. Lawrence and St. George that the Dominion Government is ready to increase the country's trade with foreign nations on a reciprocal mutual advantage basis.

He dwelt at length on the commercial relationship between the United States and Canada and said any improvement in trade between the two nations must depend upon the extent to which the United States is willing to let down the barriers against Canadian products.

Mr. Cahan said this year 44 per cent of all Canadian imports came from the United States, which that country purchased from the Dominion only one-third of its exports. Again in 1934, he said, "our excess of imports from the United States was reduced to $89,400,000, our exchange rates with New York were correspondingly improved and a general restoration of confidence in the financial credit of Canada became manifest."

Supreme Court Ruling Looms On Abrogation of Gold Clause

Over $100,000,000,000 of Issues Affected—Solicitor General Biggs Orders Four Pending Cases Consolidated for Argument on January 8

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—A decision on the Administration's gold policy at this term of the Supreme Court was assured today coincident with a revival of persistent reports that the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund has been used to steady the French gold franc.

The Supreme Court's gold deliberations have been termed by the Administration as of the highest possible importance. Several suits have been filed contending that the statute which abrogated the payment-in-gold clause in past contracts is unconstitutional.

Might Change Monetary Policy

A ruling by the highest court against the Government would upset Treasury calculations and force a change in monetary policy. The Jusice Department has estimated that privately and governmentally $100,000,000,000 is involved.

Seeking an end to the uncertainty, Solicitor General Biggs asked that four pending cases which present virtually the same question be consolidated and argued on Jan. 8. The court granted the request, thus making possible a decision in January or February.

The reports that the Administration had stepped in to steady the French franc came from apparently authentic sources. Silence was the Treasury's response.

Quarters ordinarily well informed said a part of the stabilization fund, set up to protect the dollar soon after the United States went off gold, had been used in the transaction. The purpose, it was said, was to prevent an outflow of gold from France to America. Such shipments might further weaken the franc and upset the relation between pound, dollar and franc that has continued for several months with only minor fluctuations.

The Stabilization Fund

Federal Reserve Board officials said, however, that a purchase of Belgian gold to supply Brussels with a dollar credit to meet demands for our currency was "wholly routine."

The dollar demand apparently grew out of the weakness of Belgian currency, also on the gold standard, and in some quarters the first interpretation was that the transaction was intended to steady the belga, Belgium's gold monetary unit.

Officials pointed out that the use of the stabilization fund to prevent fluctuations in the currency of the chief European nations would be to the advantage of commerce in both countries.

Business has complained often that uncertainty as to the value of the dollar and other currencies was a formidable barrier to trade.

President Roosevelt has reiterated the need for stabilization, but he has done so during a period when the franc was strong.

There was speculation today as to whether any move by this country to preserve the currency relationships for the present might mean that the Administration did not wish developments which might upset parleys toward new standards of values.

News Notes—Northern Europe

Conditions in Norway—Despite seasonal dullness, business conditions in Norway during the third quarter were satisfactory and a slight improvement over the preceding six months is apparent, according to a survey by the Department of Commerce. Production of pulp continued at a high level, and it is estimated that output this year will exceed all previous records for the industry. Industrial production in the first eight months averaged about 7 per cent higher than in the like period of 1933. The number of unemployed totaled 32,615 in September as compared with 32,848 at the same time last year. Crop yields are estimated below average. Shipping conditions improved and laid-up tonnage totaled only 260,483 dead-weight tons on Oct 1; as compared with 584,592 dead-weight tons at the beginning of the quarter.

Trade Agreement—The Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs stated recently that a separate agreement between Norway and Portugal has been signed, whereby Norwegian vessels are placed on an equal footing with Portuguese ships in regard to import and export duties, local port dues, etc. The new treaty grants similar privileges to Portuguese vessels calling at Norwegian ports. Portugal has also made certain concessions in regard to import of Norwegian codfish, while Norway has in return bound herself to buy certain quantities of Portuguese wine. National treatment in Portuguese ports was secured earlier in the year by Great Britain, Holland, France and Italy.

Conditions in Sweden—The general economic situation in Sweden during the third quarter of this year showed continued improvement in the same steady trend attained at the beginning of the year, with the volume of industrial activity maintained in practically all lines, says a Washington report. Retail sales indicate an increase in general purchasing power. The number of unemployed at the end of the quarter was less than at any time since October, 1931, and there were no active labor difficulties during the period. Conditions in the domestic industries are generally favorable, with the textile industry operating at boom levels. Foreign trade forged ahead, with both exports and imports showing better volume than during the preceding quarters; exports of Swedish staple commodities expanded despite the uncertain international situation.

Sweden's Steel Trade—Notable progress in Sweden's iron and steel industry during the current year is reported by the Commerce Department. Building activity has been at an unusually high level and the shipbuilding industry quite active, resulting in a greater demand for products of the iron and steel trade. Imports and exports of iron and steel showed increases during August, compared with the like month last year.

Denmark's Tourist Trade—That Denmark is attracting an increasing number of foreign tourists is revealed in a Washington report. During the last summer, the total number of hotel and ship tourists registered in Denmark was 101,500, compared with 69,700 in the summer of 1933. During the period from May 1 to Aug. 31, 51 tourist steamers arrived with 20,000 foreign tourists, compared with 45 ships with 12,800 tourists in the summer of last year.

New Cement Kiln—What is said to be the largest cement kiln in the world will shortly be constructed in Denmark, according to the Department of Commerce. The purpose is to gain a larger output at a lesser cost and thereby better its competitive position. A new power station will be built in conjunction with the cement kiln.

Construction in Denmark—The record building activity in Denmark in 1933 shows signs of continuing through 1934 since on July 1 of this year 15,814 apartment houses were under construction compared with 13,911, on July 1, 1933, according to a Washington indice.

Finland-German Pact—After more than five weeks of negotiations a new clearing agreement between Finland and Germany has been signed. According to preliminary annnouncements, the agreement provides that all payments shall be made through the central banks of the two countries, and in the currency of one or the other country. Any payment offered in foreign currencies other than Finnish marks or German reichsmarks shall be exchanged into one of those two mediums.

Pictures in Finland—American motion pictures hold dominant position in Finland, says a report from Helsingfors. About 75 per cent of all films exhibited in Finnish moving picture houses are of American origin. Because of improving quality, British pictures are expected to show gains in the future. While the number of picture theaters has declined this year compared with last, box office receipts have considerably increased. This development, it is stated, is the result of improved business conditions and also the fact that better pictures are being shown.

Lithuanian Trade Pact—A most-favored-nation trade agreement, providing reciprocal duty and other concessions, has been signed by representatives of Lithuania and the United Kingdom, says a Washington report. The agreement will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936.

Lithuanian Clearing House—Following the exchange of notes over a balance due Lithuanian exporters on shipments to Germany and the refusal of the German Government to agree on a system of clearing payments, Lithuania has decided to establish its own clearing arrangements. The main purpose is to have Lithuanian importers of goods from Germany transfer their debts owed German suppliers to the credit of Lithuanian exporters shipping to Germany until the sums now claimed to be owing by Germans have finally been paid off.

New Latvian Revenue—According to press reports, says the Department of Commerce, the Latvian Cabinet Council has approved a law on the regulation of insurance operations, under which the Government is expected to secure new revenue. In the first place, 10 per cent of all premiums must be paid to the Government, as well as 50 per cent of supplementary charges. The total commissions of agents or brokers are fixed at 15 per cent, in place of rates said to average between 30 and 35 per cent of premiums. Furthermore, 25 per cent of all fire risks underwritten must be reinsured with the insurance division in the Finance Ministry.

Economics in Netherlands—Increasing efforts by various trades in Netherlands to eliminate unfair trade practices and establish more stability in merchandising transactions is currently evident, says a Washington report. Many trades are considering taking action to eliminate unfair practices while those that have acted include the cattle and meat products trade and the textile trade.

Sales of Print Cloth for Week Equal Production

But Volume Considered Unsatisfactory — Fine Goods Fairly Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 20—Trading in print cloths was rather unsatisfactory last week even though the total volume for the week about equaled the production for the same period.

Another meeting of the print-cloth manufacturers was held last Friday in an effort to agree on some plan of curtailed production without any tangible results. The stumbling block seems to be that some large producers are loath to curtail as long as they can maintain their sales volume at the present rate.

This is interpreted to mean that they are willing to continue production at present prices. Others claim that present prices show a loss of at least two cents a pound of cotton even for the most efficient mills.

Statistics, intended only for the private consumption of the Merchants' Association which, however became public, disclose that sales for the first nine months of 1934 were 35 per cent less and production was 23 per cent less than during the like period of 1933. For the nine weeks prior to Nov. 10, production was 21 per cent less and sales 54 per cent less than for the like period of 1933. Stocks on hand are 75 per cent greater and unfilled orders are 50 per cent less than last year.

There is almost unanimous complaint against the processor tax which is being emphasized by numerous financial statements made at recent annual meetings of mill directors.

In some cases stockholders are told that taxes have canceled all profit and frequently equaled 10 per cent of the capital stock. Merchants are equally emphatic in stating that the high prices of cotton goods due to the tax added to increased wages place a strong brake on the sale of cotton goods, both for export and home consumption.

Trading in broadcloths last week was only fairly active and prices barely held the gains made during the previous week. Sheetings were moderately active. The business was about equally divided between the bag trade and the converters.

In the fine goods division buying was fairly active with the bulk of business taking in combed lawns. Prices were held well.

Combed voiles are again moving in fair volume. These goods have long been dormant, so that the recent demand attracted attention. Interest in piques shifted to the corded low-end goods.

Rayon goods after being dormant for several weeks are again moving in good volume. Lining twills were most in demand.

The market for rayon goods has been greatly stimulated by the recent exhibition of Paris styles in French rayons which attracted many buyers. The wide variety in construction, design, and finish is not equaled in any other fibers and unusual skill was displayed in the selection of colors and finish.

Gasoline Price War Settlement Nearing

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 20

AS INDIVIDUAL oil companies took steps to restore gasoline prices in districts severely affected by the recent price-war, it was reported today that an agreement had been drawn up by oil executives to correct competitive abuses in gasoline marketing, covering the 23 eastern seaboard and southern states.

The plan will be submitted for the approval of President Roosevelt and Oil Administrator Ickes.

The agreement provides for cancellation of motor fuel contracts, where possible, by May 5, 1935, with a legal committee to decide on questioned rights of cancellation. Maximum price contracts will be banned, discounts eliminated, and strict adherence to posted prices required. By making profit margins to dealers uniform, it is hoped to end the danger of destructive price cutting.

Downward Trend In Nonferrous Metal Prices Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Nonferrous metals have been inclined downward in price. Lead and zinc declined to new low levels for the year, lead having been reduced $1 a ton to 3.55c a pound, New York, while zinc dropped 50c a ton to 3.72½c a pound, East St. Louis.

Silver was losing ground each day after the boom of the preceding week which had carried the quotation to a new high for the year. Copper was rising in Europe the fore part of last week, reaching 7c a pound, but at the close of the week the market had sagged to 6.85c.

Demand for metals generally was poor. However, domestic sales of copper were the briskest since June, with nearly 2000 tons being sold on one day.

October statistics revealed a substantial decline in surplus stocks. In fact, copper is the only major metal to show satisfactory statistical trends.

Crude Oil Output In United States Up 21,128 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 20 (AP)—Gains in Oklahoma, Kansas and California last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says, increased national crude oil production 21,128 barrels, from 2,409,747 to 2,430,876 barrels daily.

Oklahoma's output increased from 458,950 to 478,525 barrels; Kansas' increase was from 120,600 to 123,900 barrels, and California's production rose from 489,500 to 496,000 barrels.

East Texas had an increase from 167,265 to 170,600 barrels, but the state as a whole decreased from 978,675 to 973,883 barrels.

Eastern fields, including Michigan, registered a slight drop, 129,421 to 129,005 barrels.

Rocky Mountain area production rose from 96,160 to 96,250 barrels.

Business Should Check Own Evils, Avers Harriman

Sees Less Public Regulation, If Industry Co-operates With Government

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 20 (AP)—Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared yesterday he believed that "with the cordial help of American business and of other important groups" President Roosevelt could "rise to the full measure of the great opportunity that now lies before him."

Addressing a southeastern divisional meeting of the United States Chamber which earlier today heard P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, advocate unemployment insurance to be borne by the employer and employee, Mr. Harriman touched on the regulation of business.

"My own feeling," he said, "is that if American business acts in a wise and co-operative manner and itself assumes the task of regulating and checking its own evils, the degree of public regulation will be far less than if it takes an attitude of hostility."

Touching on the recent elections, he asserted it would "be entirely incorrect to assume that the country as a whole voted three to one for the majority (Democratic) party or that the minority party is dead."

Mr. Litchfield coupled with his recommendation for unemployment insurance a suggestion that a commission be appointed immediately to "study our own needs and peculiarities and then proceed to inaugurate a plan." He said he felt that workers should be required to carry health and accident insurance and that society as a duty should establish old-age pensions.

"Our first step," he said, in referring to unemployment insurance, "should be to appoint the best talent in the country on a commission whose job it would be to make a thorough examination of all systems now in use, to study our needs and peculiarities and then proceed to inaugurate a plan."

After declaring that "the system should be guided by the Federal Government," and follow "established insurance methods," Mr. Litchfield said "we should guard against a system which would permit political usurpation of the right to disperse benefits from the national reserves."

Turning to the old-age pension, the speaker said he favored a plan whereby the individual states would handle this problem.

Canadian Paper Concern Adopts New 1935 Prices

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Hames McLaren Company of Buckingham, Que., and the E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., of Hull, today announced the adoption of the increased price schedule for 1935 recently announced by International Paper Company, making the price $42.50 for the first six months of 1935.

Is the Far East Bidding for Peace or Power?

MANY competent observers believe that Japan's policies of territorial expansion and naval strength are as great a menace to world peace today as was the Balkan situation before the World War. Others feel that Japan does not want war, but simply security and an opportunity to trade peacefully throughout the world.

What are the facts behind these statements? Only someone who has had opportunity to study the situation can know.

For some months now THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S Executive Editor, Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, has been in Japan, China, and Manchukuo, studying this situation as it affects United States relations with Japan, and also the factors which might lead to a break in friendly relations with other nations, thus threatening world peace. Mr. Drummond is returning with first-hand, authentic information to be given Monitor readers in a series of nine articles beginning December 17, entitled

"Can Peace Come to the Pacific?"

All who watch and ponder the causes which lead to peace and war will welcome these articles from the pen of one who, by reason of his connection with the world's international daily newspaper, is in a position to discern the meanings of these "shadows on the wall."

Just use the coupon below to secure the answer to "Can Peace Come to the Pacific?" The series is included in a special two weeks' offer of the Monitor for only 35c.

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Winter Banished—With Hyacinths Home-Grown

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

The Hyacinth For Fragrance

Chosen to Provide Bloom All Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Buffalo, N. Y.

FEW things are better calculated to drive old winter from the door than a blooming pot of hyacinths. It is their fragrance. One has but to close one's eyes and breathe deeply and, quite inexplicably, calendars have no meaning.

So when I discovered by much experimenting that by picking the proper types and species I could have hyacinths from the first of December until the early wild ones blossomed in the rockery, I decided to have spring in the living room even when the furnace had to work extra hard to keep us cozy.

At first glance, hyacinths seem familiar friends that one scarcely believes they have an *x y z* about them. Yet I found even my experienced gardener friends stumbled a bit when I casually asked, "What's the difference" as I read out of the fall bulb catalogue: French Roman hyacinths, Dutch Roman hyacinths, specially treated bulbs, cynthella hyacinths, Christmas hyacinths, miniature hyacinths, exhibition hyacinths, bedding hyacinths.

As a matter of fact, these aliases are the secret to growing them the winter through. Our garden hyacinths bloom under indoor treatment most naturally in late January and February, so if one would have a full cornucopia of springtime fragrance, one must use all the different kinds. They have a strong family likeness, but are different enough to make a winter spent growing them full of surprises.

Easy to Grow

The vancourier in the show is the French Roman hyacinth, which is almost as easy to grow as the paper white narcissus. It is too late now, for them to be planted for December bloom. Another year, for your December flowering, plant them in October in mixed soil. The rest is easy. Keep them well watered in a dark cold place, where they will not freeze, until their roots are well developed and their leaves at least eight inches tall. They seem like spindling giants, but a point to remember in growing hyacinths is that the earlier they are to be forced, as florists call this blossoming of bulbs out of season, the taller they should be grown in the dark. Then presto, when they have been scarcely more than a week in a cool, sunny window, they are a lovely green and beginning to flower. Mayhap, because these French Roman hyacinths come when gardening is at its lowest ebb is why they seem so lovely. Their delicate white bells, loosely arranged on the stem, are so graceful and their fragrance is all poetry. Too they have the unexpected habit of sending up new spikes of flowers as the early ones die off, so a pot lasts a long time.

Tripping next to the leader are the Christmas hyacinths, though in the house they do not "trip" as close as their name implies. In a greenhouse these Christmas hyacinths, or specially treated bulbs, will blossom in December, but with the conditions one has in an ordinary home, they won't. We spoiled many a pot of bulbs trying to make them. Then I decided they were ideal for the early January gap when the French Roman hyacinths had finished and it was too early to force garden hyacinths into bloom.

The "special treatment" wakens them from their resting period fully two or three weeks in advance of their sisters, but losing some of their beauty sleep doesn't change their appearance one bit, so in flowers an expert cannot distinguish them from forced garden hyacinths.

A Chime of Bells

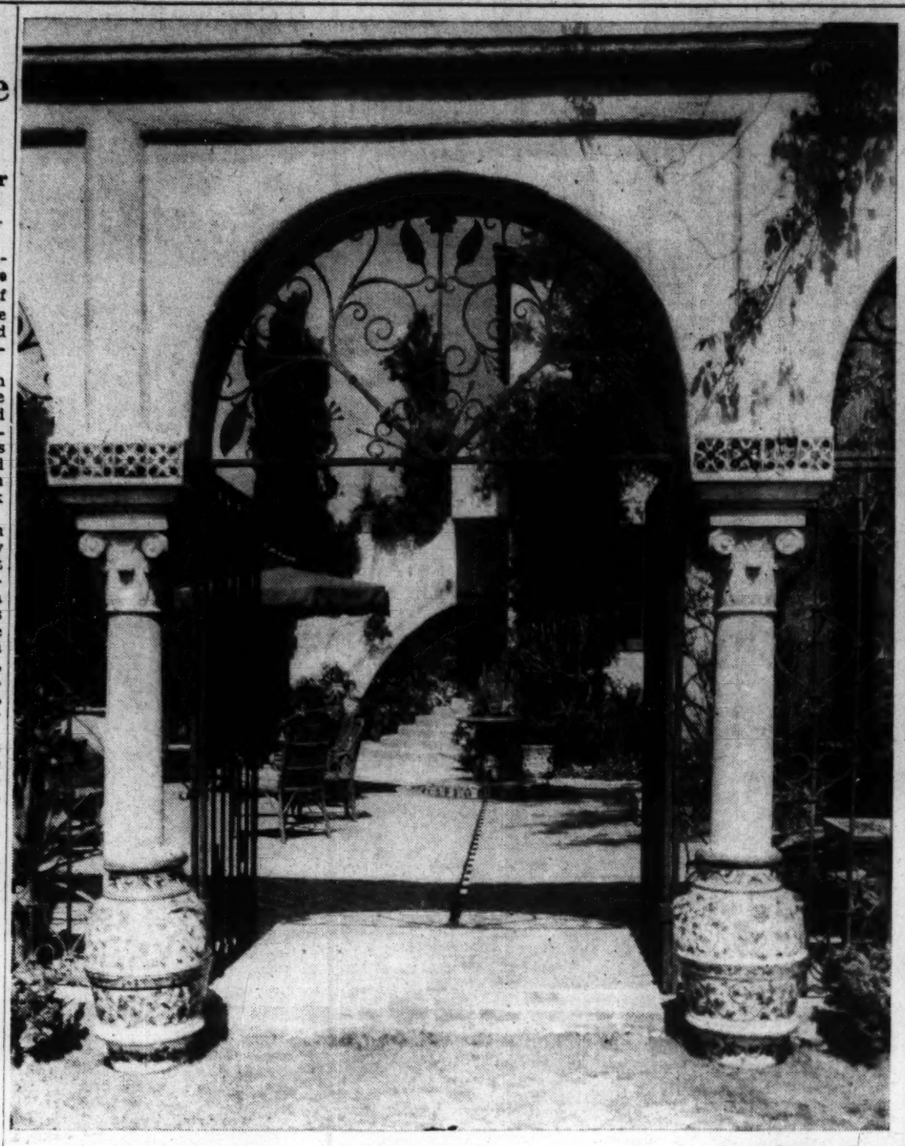
Exhibition bulbs are just what their name implies: the largest and the very finest of our garden hyacinths. They come in the stateliness of full dress to be cheered by all passers-by. Where the largest-sized bedding bulb gave a flower indoors with 50 bells, a single spike of an exhibition hyacinth produced over 100 (patiently counted by small son). That is why if you wish to rate as a grower of hyacinths, it pays to squeeze the toe of the stocking a bit and buy exhibition bulbs. But if even buying hyacinths, squeezes it o'er much, remember that when one's garden is buried three feet in snow a hyacinth with 50 bells seems as lovely as a mermaid's garden.

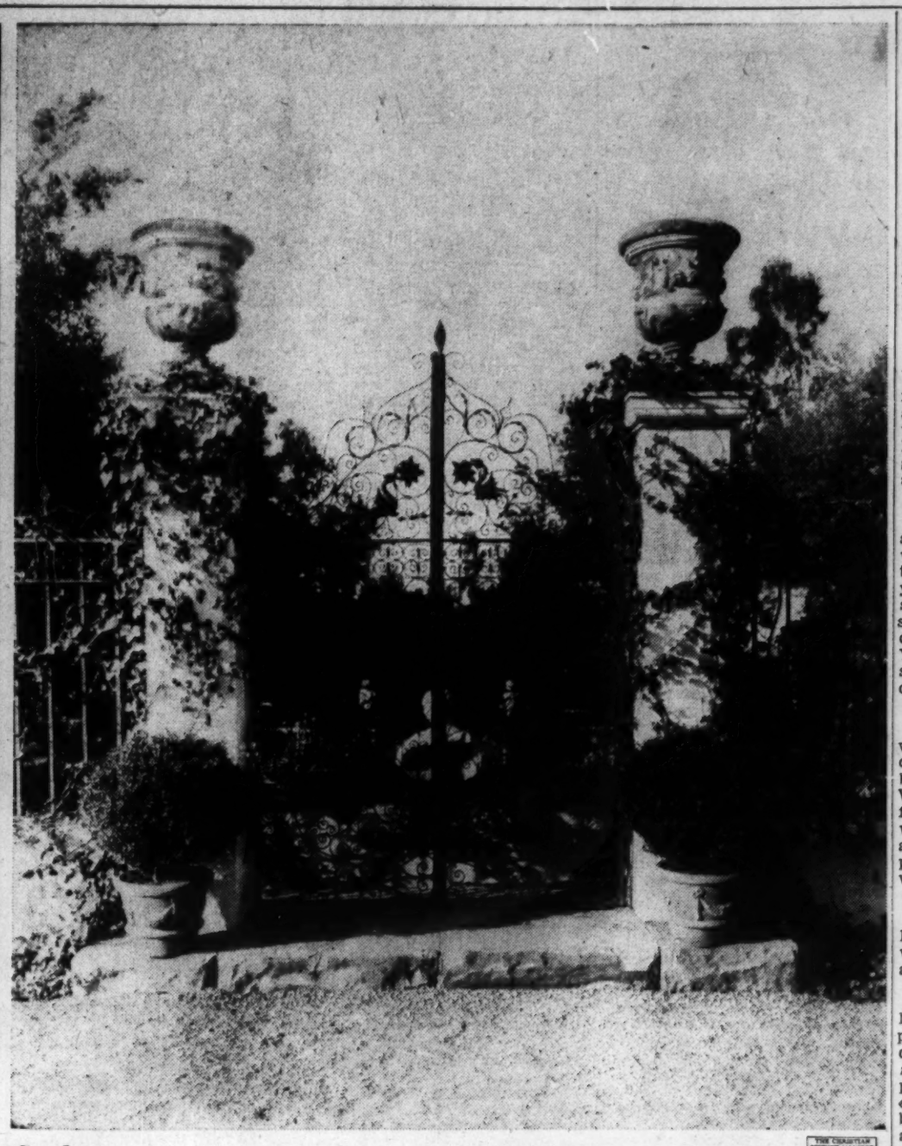
Garden hyacinths have had their heyday in the house when the shortest month is over, but one remains to take its place. It masquerades under various names in different parts of the country. Some call it the cynthella hyacinth, others Dutch Roman hyacinths, and still others, miniature, although it is in no sense diminutive. Its stem is short, however, and it nestles close to the bulb until it comes into bloom. Its one failure is its lack of fragrance; its trump card that it is so reasonably priced and blooms late enough to carry one over to spring.

Because hyacinths blossom jauntily erect under almost any form of mistreatment, we too often give them care that keeps them on the dole, so they have only a few straggling blossoms instead of the largesse of perfection. I have found that except for the French Roman hyacinths, the biggest and best hyacinths are grown indoors if the pots are stored in some protected place where the roots will thaw and freeze with the changing weather conditions. If you have a very cold place in your cellar, a covered box in an unheated garage, a cold frame, or a pit which you cover with leaves or ashes, your hyacinths will be started on the sure road to success.

When you bring them indoors, put them in a cool place and keep them hidden under an inverted flower pot until the flower bud is out of the bulb. Then they are ready for a cool, light window. One of their big assets is that once in flower, they may be put anywhere in the living room. If you keep them well watered, they will last longer than any other flowering bulb.

A. L. K.





Gates Into Gardens

They Should Be Part of the Design, With Glimpses of Loveliness Beyond.

SOMEWHERE in the background of your memory there's the picture of a little white house in a tree-shaded yard, with a white picket fence running around it, and a front gate embowered in lilac bushes. Perhaps you can still hear the bird songs, smell the lilacs and the sweet spring air, see the dun-dappled street, and yourself, small, barefoot and wide-eyed, clinging to the gate munching on an apple or a pear, swinging idly back and forth, or dangling your arms through the pickets, watching the world rattle by in the form of the various village tradesmen in their assorted horse-drawn vehicles. In those days a gate was little more than a boundary beyond which you were supposed not to go.

But there was nothing definite, final and uncompromising about a gate, as there was about a door. You could see through a gate, and over it, and beyond it. You could swing on it and idle through the hours. You could even wriggle under it, you and your dog, and be off down the street without the tell-tale click of the gate's latch giving you away.

When you grew taller and began to read English stories, you came to know a different kind of gate. These were great, impressive gates which opened onto the parks of old feudal estates, and as such they were invested with all the glamour and grandeur of an earlier time. The formality of opening them, the gatekeeper hustling out from his thatched lodge with his giant key, was of the essence of romance, and as they swung slowly back, you yourself rolled through them, seated beside your heroine in her gilded coach.

And as you went on through life, you learned of other kinds of gates—the high gate at Ellis Island, county fairs, memorial gates on college campuses, little mahogany swinging gates in business offices, and country lane gates to keep the stock from straying. And then—loveliest of all these—the gates that open into gardens.

The garden gate is the poetry of entrance ways. It often has no other serious purpose save that of delighting the eye. It is a beautiful thing, in and of itself, fashioned by an artist who dreams over it, and weaves the beauties of his imagination into its delicate wrought-iron traceries and grilles.

It is in gardens that you really perceive gates for the first time, perhaps. From the most formal motor entrance to the simplest little arch that leads from one part of the garden to another, you see the gate or gateway as a part of a design or plan. You see it serving purposes of beauty, framing enchanting vistas of flowers, of fountains and of little pools, focusing the attention on a single tree or bush, or on a lush avenue of green. Standing open, the garden gate invites you to step into a picture, an experience. If it is a solid gate of wood, closed like a door, it keeps out the world and shuts you in, a willing captive in a quiet region of fragrant loveliness.

The garden gate! Yet with all its beauty it may be but a symbol, a step toward perceiving another and far more precious entry—the gate into a garden of another sort—the flowering realm of purer and more harmonious thinking.

Investing In Paint

Removing Spots

To erase stubborn spots or pencil marks from painted walls or furniture, rub lightly with fine steel wool moistened and well covered with soap. Then, with a damp cloth held in the other hand, quickly clean off the soap and dirty water before it has time to dry.

To Prevent Splashing

When painting the floor of the basement, it is sometimes a good idea to paint the side walls the first six or eight inches above the floor the same color as the floor. This keeps the lighter wall above from getting dirty and splashed during any floor cleaning process.

New Decor for Art Schools

White painted easels, stools, model stands, tables and walls touched with cobalt blue replace the drab interiors of the art schools of yesteryear. This revolutionary decorative scheme, carried out in the new studios of the Florence Cane School of Art in Rockefeller Center, New York, helps the students to discern subtleties of color, says the school director.

White Wall Shelves

Old-fashioned hanging shelves of wood, or new ones bought unpainted, can be made attractively up-to-date by painting them with white enamel. When they are ready for use, you'll find them attractive hung on the wall of living room or bedroom. They afford excellent opportunity to display the pottery or china so much in vogue at present.

Pipe Lines Guarded

One billion dollars worth of pipe lines are protected from corrosion with less than one-tenth that amount of protective coatings.

Paneling Fireplace Wall

Paneling the fireplace wall of a living room—a colonial practice now popular with architects—may be done comparatively inexpensively as part of the home renovating program. It may be sheathed, for example, with tongue and grooved boards, arranged in random widths and placed upright. Leaving the wood in the natural tone, varnishing and waxing it, is one effective procedure; or it may be painted to harmonize with the rest of the wood trim in the room.

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Window Garden That Is Different

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY GARDEN is so tiny, it is a veritable *pied a terre* for the clinging vines and blossoming plants that lodge there. It consists of five leaded windows of good proportion and a generous low sill. I have tried to make it express the modernistic movement, which, like a flaming meteor, is deluging the country with its bizarre effects, but even though I may have failed in this I have managed to excite the interest, and finally praise from all who have seen the result. For this garden that holds the future in its strange colorful bulbs and tightly curled leaves is a vegetable window garden.

There is richness of color in the humble vegetable, and it can be changed from a prosaic product to a thing of beauty. The beet is capable of most charming effects and looks like a strange exotic plant. When placed in a Spanish pottery platter it is delightful. To grow this vegetable one must select good-sized specimens, cut off about an inch from the bottom, and place them in a bowl holding about two inches of water. The large leaves should be cut off and only the tender ones left. These grow quite rapidly. In several weeks the luxuriant new growth is surprising.

I had started my window with ivy in hyacinth glasses of sapphire blue, but later I have replaced it with sweet-potato vine, which is far lovelier with its pointed leaves of vivid green. Select well-shaped potatoes, put them in the hyacinth glasses, and the result will be surprising. First, long white roots are sent down to the water in the glass, then tiny tubers of green appear, followed by graceful tendrils and looping vines.

Carrots have a lacy leaf as dainty as the maidenhair fern, and if large ones are selected, cutting them down to about two inches in depth, they are effective in a bowl of black glass or in one of jade green. The mauve-and-white turnip looks well in a turquoise dish, and its curly leaves are a crown.

Borders of Chive and Parsley

Borders of chive and parsley can be ornamental and useful at the same time. The former has a violet flower as lovely as a garden pink. If space allows, cabbages may also be grown. Mine were most effective in Waterford glass bowls. Amber hyacinth glasses or copper quart measures are most becoming to the Spanish onion, and when the long pale shoots appear, one feels certain it will be topped by a fine flower. Romaine grows too tall for my window, but it bears a stalk of blossoms very much like that of the nicotine plant, but lacks the delicate perfume of the tobacco. Mint is another useful plant and an herb garden most valuable to those not esthetically inclined.

If one would cease to regard the vegetable simply as a vegetable and realize that it has a decided charm all its own, what a delight one would find in fields of okra with deep-cupped flowers of primrose yellow, matching in loveliness the flowers of the cotton plant, and a new respect would be born for plants that could be useful as well as ornamental.

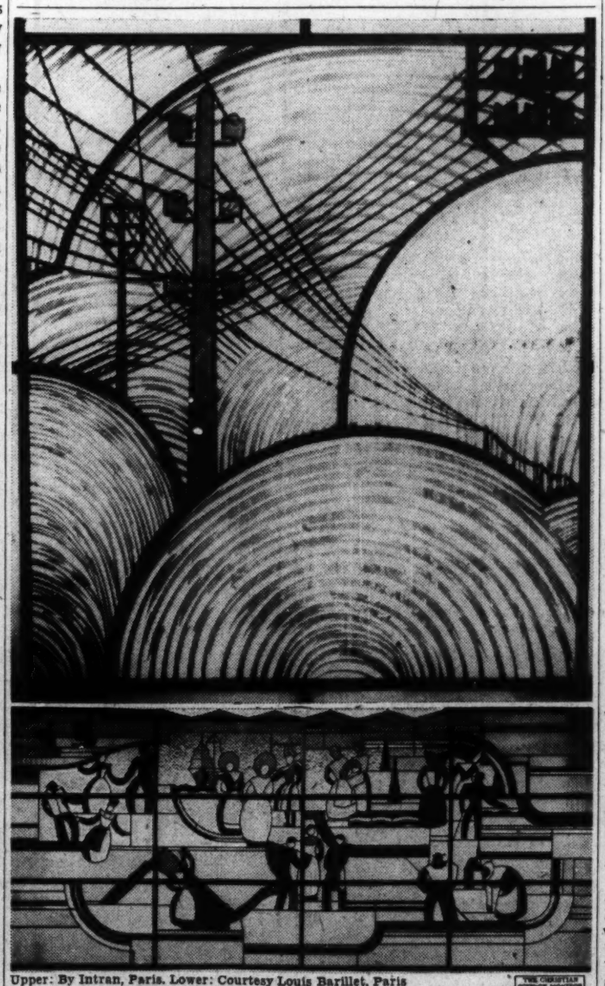
Pageants of Color

In Sicily, artichokes in royal purple, shading to lilac with a broad accent of piquant green on each leaf; in Brittany, fields of buckwheat, coral pink; in Holland, cabbages, silvery lavender, make a pageant of color and are as paintable as the flower gardens there. The homely scarlet bean of England and New England has cheered many a cottage doorway with its orange-scarlet runners. And in America everywhere the fields are glorified with ranks of rustling corn. Rosettes of lettuce, pepper plants ladened with their shiny green and glossy-red pods; eggplants of dark prune-purple, and cauliflower, like a débutante's bouquet, surrounded with its gray-green leaves are a few of the denizens of the vegetable garden as decorative as flowers.

Each year I shall hope to add a new vegetable to my collection. In my great-grandmother's day the tomato had a place among the flowers and was known as the love-apple. There will be a time when the vine of the Actinidia will be grown in our orchards for its fruit and used as a salad for its rare, foreign flavor.

In achieving a modern window garden I should have the broad shelf where my plants grow made of small squares of mirror with an edge of sapphire, black, or ruby glass, according to the color scheme I had decided on. Colored glass would reflect its beauty in the mirror shelf, which might be laid in a futuristic design of cubes. The window frames could be silvered, again using a line of color to repeat the edge of the glass. The vegetables would take on a new meaning in such a setting, and instead of clear glass and leaded panes, lacelike iron grillwork over clear glass would add mystery and charm to the interior.

K. S.



Upper: By Intran, Paris. Lower: Courtesy Louis Barillet, Paris

Stained Glass in Modern Offices

These Two Windows, One Shown Above the Other, Are a Modern Interpretation of an Old Art.

Stained glass as an element in modern architectural design is contributing interesting quality to modern buildings. The upper window, depicting twentieth-century transportation and communication, is in the Intransigeant newspaper building, Paris, and is designed by Henri Navarre. The lower is in the Maison de France, a tourist information agency, Paris, and depicts French peasants. It is designed by Louis Barillet.

Hobbies and Hints

She Also "Keeps Out the Cold Blasts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New Brunswick

Dear Editor:

On the evening of Nov. 7th when my mother and I pulled our chair up to the roaring fire in our huge stone fireplace, she took up her knitting and I opened The Christian Science Monitor to read aloud to her while her swift fingers added unbelievably rapid inches to a pair of socks. What was our delight when I came to the page headed "Content to Let the North Wind Roar" and found the article, by the lady from Red Deer, Alta., called "Keeping Out the Cold Blasts." What a feeling of fellowship we immediately felt for her! Here was one who would quite appreciate our efforts at staying drafts and would look with approval on our crude but workable contrivances. She would not be one to exclaim with an acquaintance in New Haven when he was told I was spending the winter in a log cabin, "What, no steam heat! How do they keep warm?" And I am sure she would not be like the girl in Boston who shivered with consternation at the thought of stepping outside the door because she was told that deer came into the grove around the camps.

You see, dear Editor, it is so seldom such articles appear on Home Making pages; so seldom things written for us at the outposts. Not that we do not love and enjoy those written for folk who want suggestions for sun porches and flower bays and all the other delightful things that appear on the Home Building and Garden Page. They feed our aspirations. We read them all with happy memories and visions of the future mingled with just plain pleasure in the plans and achievements of others.

And so I thank you for printing the article mentioned. I can so appreciate the zest with which the writer did all those things to "keep the cold blasts out." Haven't we been doing many of those same things and rejoicing together when we sleuthed out a sneaking draft hole? Wasn't there real adventure in going with the little saddle ponies to "Bill's Bog" over the hill where we packed bag after bag of peat moss and brought them back to camp hanging two tied together over the ponies' backs? Even Teddy the curly white pup joined in the fun because he could ride home atop the sacks. And then the exultant feeling with which we chinked the cracks between the logs with the easily packing moss, and nailed on the laths to hold it in place. Let the cold blasts try to get through the cracks this winter! Though it may have been so hot in the September sun that we worked with relief on the shady side of the camp, yet we knew our New Brunswick winters and what we were preparing for. And now in the middle of November when winter seems to have already set in we are busy wedging the windows, converting screen doors (as our Alberta friend suggested) into storm doors, hunting out woolen pieces that may be used for weather stripping and painstakingly preparing that we may in comfort sit before our roaring fire on any blasty winter evening "content to let the north wind roar."

(Miss) B. R.

One doesn't need to be in the "outposts" to enjoy an article from our Canadian Northwest, Miss R., but we are glad you and your mother did enjoy it, and readers of this column in turn have probably enjoyed your letter of appreciation. The fact that many of us live in or commute to cities and have "steam heat" today, does not eradicate the memory of similar zestful experiences, that we have had in former years. As a matter of fact, the article from Red Deer was the cause of more than one mellow exchange of winter experiences right around here, and some of our dauntless commuters tell us they have already used a few of the hints. We are closer together in our interests than we know.—Editor.

* * *

A Bird Bath That Is Different

New York State

Dear Friends:

I enjoy reading the Garden Page, but this is my first letter to your paper. As I have not seen or read of a garden or bird bath like mine, you might be interested in hearing about it.

For my bird bath I used two old auto tires for the base, painted them green and placed one on top of the other. In the center I used a medium-sized tile, with a broom handle driven in the ground inside and stones to make it solid. For the bath I used a garbage can cover and painted the tile and cover to match the tires.

I placed this in the center of our garden with a flat-stone walk leading up to it, and have all kinds of fancy rocks piled around it on which "hen and chickens" and vines grow. In the center of the bath I have a fancy rock which makes it look like a fountain, and the birds enjoy sitting on it to drip off and preen their feathers.

We have cosmos in a semicircle at the back with double marigolds and French marigolds at the front which gives a very pleasing effect. We have cosmos and gladiolus around the outer edge of one garden; also phlox, lilies, peonies and other perennials and annuals grouped about. Many people have admired our bird bath and garden.

Our gardens will soon be but a memory, which we must keep alive so they will bloom again next year. I belong to a garden club, which I enjoy and find very helpful.

(Mrs.) G. R. F.

"*Ah!* So You Read Monitor Advertisements!"

THE advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are helpful to the hostess in planning luncheons, dinners, and informal parties. They enable her to select foods that her guests appreciate and often recognize as being Monitor-advertised.

Other purchasing problems are solved by Monitor advertisements, such as where to buy dishes, linens, and accessories. And to many a hostess preparing for the holidays, the advertisements bring helpful ideas on home furnishing and decorating.

Democratic South Challenged

Farm-Factory Policy Defended

Duns Sent to U.S. War Debtors

Finland Asks Permission to Float Note Issue of $10,000,000—Trade Chamber Wants Land Use Administered by Department of Interior

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—The reverberations of President Roosevelt's recent "public ownership" crusade through the South struck the Capital with full force today. Publicity machines for both sides in the colossal struggle impending between "rugged individualism" and "social control" started turning out material at top speed.

Simultaneously Senator William E. Borah's energetic attack on alleged "waste" in the stupendous federal relief program sounded again the threat of the first major Roosevelt Administration "scandal." This, coupled with further Administration attempts to remedy the basic causes of the Morro Castle disaster and a rapidly expanding battle of major proportions for the Speakership of the new House, kept Washington humming with intense activity.

* * *

The Speakership: A major political upheaval in the House threatens to dethrone the Southern hierarchy in the Democratic Party from control which it has exercised for many political generations. Widely believed to have White House backing, a North and West coalition movement is making rapid headway and now appears strong enough to sweep aside the candidacy of Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee for the Speakership, a position which "belongs" to him according to all traditional rules of seniority and succession.

In his place the coalition movement would elevate Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas to the third highest office in the Federal Government, and give the second highest party post in the House, the floor leadership, to Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts.

The so-called "deal" through which this may be accomplished involves the new Democratic Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, Joseph P. Guffey. It is understood he is willing to throw the large Pennsylvania Democratic delegation behind Mr. Rayburn. At the same time, the vastly enhanced Administration control over the New York delegation, as a result of the last elections, is said to assure their support as well for the Texan. Add to those votes the New England strength which Mr. McCormack could bring along and the Illinois delegation, which is said to be on the same band wagon, and Mr. Byrns's chances dwindle to almost nothing.

Mr. Rayburn's reputed ability to keep a tight rein on insurgents is his recommendation to the White House, which is frankly concerned over the prospect of powerful radical minorities in the new Congress. It is felt in many Administration circles that Mr. Byrns is too disposed to kindliness and geniality to maintain the rigid control deemed necessary. But they are convinced Mr. Rayburn could do the job.

* * *

Land Use: The Department of Agriculture is chosen by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as the proper place for concentrating the administration of a national land policy.

The land policy committee of the national business organization proposed that in this department be centralized federal acquisition and administration of submarginal land, administration of erosion control projects and the grazing and other agricultural activities on the public domain. Some of these agencies are now administered by the Surplus Relief Corporation and by the Department of the Interior.

Government entrance into the submarginal land buying field was not condemned by this branch of an organization which often fights extension of governmental activities. "Public acquisition of interior farm land should proceed slowly and with due regard for the necessity of adequate employment for the former owners;" the committee advised. "Contrary to the usual opinion," it added, "the cost of a comprehensive program of public acquisition of submarginal land would not bulk large when compared, for example, with current outlays for agricultural production control."

The committee suggested that the Government might also encourage the abandonment of submarginal land by differential rates of taxation effective handling of land that has reverted to states and counties on account of tax delinquency; rural zoning of undeveloped areas; consolidation of scattered communities; and the withholding of government credit to submarginal farmers.

International negotiations to stimulate exports, research in the field of industrial uses for farm and forest crop and removal from use of as much unprofitable land as feasible were recommended as other important steps in the nation's land policy.

* * *

More Planning: In another section of the city, another group interested in the future of American land—the Association of Land Grant Colleges—heard Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, say that the agricultural problem cannot be solved without settling the problem "of the people that have been identified with the land."

Warning that "There's not a chance in the world for those people finding a place in modern industry," Mr. Hopkins explained New Deal plans for giving farmers an opportunity to earn part of their income on the land and part in decentralized factories.

The educators heard Prof. George F. Warren, one of their colleagues who entered the brain trust as monetary expert, say that "Before full employment can occur and business proceed in a normal way some approximation to a balance in the price structure must be obtained."

A considerable start has been made toward balance and a corresponding improvement has been made, Professor Warren said, but much remains to be done.

Coming back to planning Dr. H. R. Tolley, director of AAA program planning, told the meeting that in the United States it merely means, "trying to see where we want to go, and then trying to find the best means of getting there." He denied that there is "dictated kind of planning" going on and detected "no signs now that a majority of the people want to hand over to a central authority carte blanche to regulate their lives."

* * *

War Debtors Dunned: On Dec. 15 the war debtors will owe $154,729,976 on account, according to the United States Treasury, which today sent out duns in a rather listless effort at collection from 12 nations.

Meanwhile, Finland, the only nation not in default, filed application today with the Securities Exchange Commission to float a $10,000,000 note issue for refunding part of its foreign obligations. Finland thus becomes the first nation to float such an issue under the Johnson Act, which prohibits flotation of securities by countries in default to America. Nations to which notices were sent, and amount due, follow:

Belgium, $3,109,454; Czechoslovakia, $1,682,813; Estonia, $531,350; Finland, $228,538; France, $22,308,312; Great Britain, $117,670,765; Hungary, $50,211; Italy, $2,141,593; Latvia, $220,683; Lithuania, $121,467; Poland, $6,616,040; and Roumania, $48,750.

These amounts due are exclusive of amounts defaulted previously by most of the nations. The default amounts to several hundred million dollars.

Advertisers Report Improved Business; Oppose NRA Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20—Reports of improving business and criticism of the compulsory grading and labeling proposals of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration featured the meeting of the Association of National Advertisers, in twenty-fifth annual convention, here today.

A survey by Bernard Lichtenberg, vice-president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York, among 300 large manufacturers who spend more than a quarter of a billion dollars in advertising, showed distinct business improvement, ranging from 6 to 50 per cent, in the last year.

Radio advertising has been increasing, but at the expense of magazines rather than of newspapers, it was brought out in an informal discussion. An estimated $54,000,000 was spent last year for time and wire service in this field and two or three times that amount was paid to radiocast entertainers.

Strong opposition to efforts under the NRA to fix a 10 to 15 per cent commission or discount system as a permanent standard was voiced by delegates. G. B. Hotchkiss, professor of marketing at New York University, characterized the compulsory quality grading and labeling of articles as proposed by the Consumers' Advisory Board as bound to eventually break down.

Officials Arrested In City Fuel Scandal

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Four present and former city officials of Bridgeport were arrested yesterday and then released in custody of their attorneys, in connection with a city fuel scandal here.

Those taken into custody and booked at police headquarters gave their names as Dr. Philip J. McLaughlin, dentist and former president of the Board of Education; Charles T. Pistey, an undertaker and former member of the board; Fritz K. G. Weber, president of the Board of Public Welfare and a musician, and Edward P. Quinn of the Board of Public Purchases, a "manufacturer."

The men will be prosecuted under the statute, which forbids the acceptance of gratuities by city officials from any concern with which they are doing business for the city.

Newark Ledger Quits While Strike Is On

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Newark Ledger, the city's only daily morning newspaper, announced today suspension of publication until a strike of editorial employees is settled. The workers have been out four days. The Sunday edition will be continued, it was said.

Editorial employees walked out Saturday morning in protest at the discharge of a group of their fellows and in an effort to obtain recognition of the guild. L. T. Russell, publisher, maintained they were let out for reasons of economy while the guild alleged it was because of the eight discharged men's activity in the guild.

The guild presented a contract which called for a preferential shop, a five-day week of 40 hours, a scale of vacations increasing with service, and a minimum salary scale which would assure experienced news men, artists and photographers $45 weekly.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—40c a line for one or two insertions, 35c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 32c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ATTORNEYS

CHARLES A. ROSE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
819 California Street EX. 2063
San Francisco, Calif.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

INFORMATION WANTED

WILL anyone having information relative to MRS. HANNAH R. KAPLAN, who left Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 2, 1934, and who formerly resided at 207 W. 86th St., N. Y. C., please write Box G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with many years selling, accounting and advertising experience desires position. References G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—One and two room suites in well serviced apartment building; electric refrigerator; near The Mother Church. 30 and 38 Hemenway St. at office or janitor's.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

2-ROOM furnished apt., kitchenette and bath; Dec. to May, $90 monthly. Phone Kenmore 9840, F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—15 W. 85th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartments, tile baths, Frigidaires, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riv. 9-0876.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEVEN-ROOM house in Hyde Park; convenient to church, stores, schools and transportation; garage; pine trees. Write Box F-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions. Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25

FLEMING FURS Expert Remodeling, Repairing Fur Coats and Wraps. Custom Made and Ready-to-Wear. Wholesale prices. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Pen. 6-2279

WINTHROP FURS Expert Repairing, Remodeling, Fur C. H. Anderson, Coats and Wraps Custom Made. 250 Devonshire Street, Boston. LIBerty 9383

HEATING AND PLUMBING

STEAM and hot-water heating; 3 years to pay, no down payment; all work guaranteed; bonded installation; perfect heating systems. Belmont 0996-J, Belmont, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS—Unusually desirable brick-stucco home, 9 rooms, fireplace, sun parlor, convenient layout, 100x125, 2-car garage; 3 min. walk to R. R. station; $18,000, easy terms; photo available. OWNER, 88-28 173rd St., Jamaica, N. Y.

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $35 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MADE TO ORDER

Gowns, Suits, Corsets
Very high-grade work. Prices suit trend of the times. Call or phone Bu. 8-3798.
REED—GOWNS
Marone—Ladies' Tailor
MLLE MARIA—CORSETIERE
1065 Madison Ave. (near 81st), New York City

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS and renewals to any magazine or periodical published anywhere in any language gratefully received. Write for Free Bargain Catalogue. WM. G. KLEMT, Box 14, Hudson City Sta., Jersey City, N. J.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Fifth Ave., (Murray Hill Sec.)—Practitioner's office; Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., afternoons. Phone mornings, Mu. 2-0720.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, SILVER Diamonds, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed, Fed. Govt; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE PINE KNOLL
All-year accommodations; beautiful surroundings; homelike atmosphere; steam heat; fireplaces; moderate rates. (Real old-fashioned THANKSGIVING DINNER Served.)
LIME ROCK, CONN.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management, Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Choice Apartments One-Family Houses
Reduced rentals. Free auto service.
Beautiful homes. Attractive prices.
Far below replacement values.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE Mansfield 6-1937
25 years in Flatbush

GEORGE SILAS HALL, Salesman—Real Estate, Insurance, Property Management. With VICTOR LEVI REALTY CO., 321 Canal St., New York City. Canal 6-1729.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage, MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week; tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston; homelike; cosy.

BOSTON, 160 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Very desirable light room, centrally located, near church; clean, comfortably furnished.

BOSTON—Attractive room in apt.; privileges; business woman; near Beacon St. subway; call evenings Circle 6470.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $4-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

NEW YORK CITY, 808 West End Ave., 11-C (98th)—Exceptional large, outside, sunshiny studio room, near bath, $8. Riverside 9-9793.

NEW YORK CITY (70th) 2025 Broadway (5F) Attractively priced, cheery room, unusual outlook, conv. bath; elev; tel. Tel. End. 2-9461.

N. Y. C. near 86th St. and Broadway—Private house, large or small room, kitchenette facilities; quiet, comfortable. Trafalgar 7-4830.

SUMMIT, N. J., 13 Franklin Place—Sunny, attractive room, 4 windows; or two connecting rooms; use of piano; 5 minutes from station; reasonable. Summit 6-0168.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 788 PRINCETON, N. J.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Swedish man, also handy around the house; references. Parkway 3676-W, (West Roxbury, Mass.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Managing housekeeper; refined middle-aged woman; will travel; references furnished. Write Box P-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FRENCH governess, children over 5; excellent ref.; anywhere. Write Box M-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

MIDDLE aged woman experienced in giving care and comfort desires position in a home; will go anywhere. Tel. Com. 1567 evenings, (Boston.)

POSITION wanted as housekeeper or general housework in small family. References. J. Y., 305 Centre Avenue, Abington, Mass.

POSITION as companion or housekeeper in hotel or private family. GRACE KAPPLE, 55 Cambridge Road, Montclair, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman, highly recommended, ability proved; excellent, very intensive experience; will appreciate opportunity. Write Box M-51, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

RICHARD R. HAAS, PIANO INSTRUCTOR from beginning to artistic finish. 449 Bayview Ave., Cedarhurst, Long Island. 850 St. Nicholas Ave. (133rd St.), New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED

TEANECK, N. J., 272 Schley Place—Cozy room, private home; garage; breakfast optional. Tel. Teaneck 6-0273-W.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Han. 1121.

WANTED—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Business lady desires to share another's apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable; convenient Sterns, MRS. LEECH, Pennsylvania 6-7603.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

AT DUDLEY COURT, 13 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. (Convenient Christian Science churches)—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms; running hot and cold water; gas fires; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6, from 27/6 weekly.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London W. 2 Bayswater 2792
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor, beautiful guest house (1590) in heart of King Arthur's Country; every modern convenience; home comforts; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Rise range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH. GERVIS ROAD. EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front; private tennis, putting greens, 3 acres beautiful gardens and own private pine wood; inclusive weekly terms 3½ gns.; illustrated brochure from Director.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF. HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr. 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 44 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea.—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON (near Torquay)—Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 62101.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON
HOTEL CONSTANCE
23 LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK
Charmingly furnished public rooms. Hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, electric lift; thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service; night porter; 3-8 gns. weekly. Phone Pad 8081.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 70 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress. Bays. 1751.

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet, bed, breakfast, bath attendance from 8/6.

London—BICKENHALL PRIVATE HOTEL, 64 Gloucester Place, W. 1. Welbeck 3401, 2 mins. Baker Street Tube and Buses—Quiet, comfortable house, hot and cold water all bedrooms, gas fires; excellent cooking; full or partial board.

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, 27 and 28 Collingham Gardens, S. W. 5—Small 1st class guest house; excellent cuisine and service; comforts of a private house.

LONDON, W. 2., Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Sq.—Comfortable private hotel from 2 gns.; bed and breakfast from 5/6. Bayswater 0260.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET LONDON W. 1
(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person
or from £4.4 weekly

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff Resident Proprietor.

LONDON, WINDSOR HOUSE, 16 Princes Sq., W. 2—Noted for excellent food and comfort; running hot and cold water in all rooms; single, full board, from 45/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-; reduction for doubles.

LONDON, BEAUMONT'S, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 48/-. Resident proprietors.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE—Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence, electric light; central heating; garden, garage. 58-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 904 Jesmond.

Choosing a School?

Get in touch with the high-standard schools that advertise in the Monitor on Tuesday and Saturday. Several hundred school advertisers are represented in the Monitor each year.

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
TEL. 892

CHESTER

F. Colley & Son
Calveley, Tarporley Tel. Bunbury 282
Coal and Coke Merchant, Etc.
Deliveries by road or rail in Chester and Crewe.

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Telephone 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever Shoes

PLANE TREE CAFE
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Café with Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed Telephone 314

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's Stockport
DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE

WALLASEY

— FOOTWEAR —
S. PANTER BRICK
Agents LOTUS, DELTA, K, SHOES
Liscard Rd., Liscard Wallasey Tel. 285

E. A. PECKHAM
HIGH-CLASS BUTCHER
WELSH LAMB A SPECIALITY
219 SEABANK ROAD
Tel. 1676 Wallasey

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

A. BULLOUGH & Co., Ltd.
SPECIALISE IN
Reliable Furs
A wonderful selection now on offer for the Christmas Present Season
41-51 CASTLE STREET, CARLISLE

J. DRINKALL
CASTLE STREET, CARLISLE
Footwear Specialist
Agent for
CANTILEVER SHOES

BEATYS STATIONERY
and printing is
Good Quality at Cheap Rates
Why not give them a trial?
Beatys, Ltd., Lonsdale Street, Carlisle

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

JOACHIM & ADAMS
(LATE HALE & BOND)
Specialists in Model Coats, Gowns Hats
53, Wardwick, Derby

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained from
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6, Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

The COUNTRY LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
Tel No. 387, Repton REPTON DERBY
Why have your Linen washed in town when you can send it to a country Laundry and have it washed in pure spring water and finished under pure, hygienic conditions?

THE BULB SHOP
PORTER'S BULBS have a reputation to be envied.
Tel. 875 Curzon St., East St., London Rd., Pear Tree Rd.

DURHAM

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
LADIES' OUTFITTER
GOWNS *a Speciality*
7, DURHAM ROAD, LOW FELL
Tel. 76993

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN
45, HIGHGATE, KENDAL
Call and See Our Christmas Fare

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
GENERAL DRAPERS
NEW AUTUMN FUR TRIMMED COATS
6 to 12 Church Street Tel. 2568

C. A. LANGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2397

ROLAND SWALLOW
GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER
(Certificate)
Repairs a Speciality
1 BLACKBURN ROAD

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies)

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON
(Continued)

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
MITCHELL'S DIADEM FLOUR
122, Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey St.

COAL — COAL — COAL
RICHARD ASHTON
4 KING'S ROAD
Prices per cwt.
1/8d, 2/2d, 2/4d, 2/6d, 2/7d.
QUALITY and SERVICE *REMOVALS*

BLACKPOOL—Cleveleys

INGHAM'S
8 ROSSALL ROAD, CLEVELEYS
Underwear, Shirts, Nightdresses
Pyjamas, Gloves and Hosiery

BOLTON

For Christmas Gifts
worthy of the Season and the Sentiments, see the windows at
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**LADIES' WE

Amendments Are Provided By Parliamentary Law To Make Motions Acceptable

A Main Motion, a Primary Amendment, and a Secondary Amendment May Be Open at One Time Before a Deliberative Assembly

Parliamentary Law Simplified
Eighth of 18 Articles

By Arthur T. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

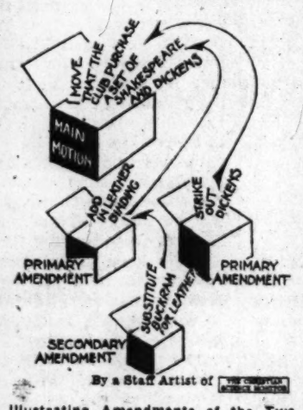
CHAIRMAN: "It is moved and seconded that the club purchase a set of Shakespeare and Dickens. Discussion is in order."

Member: "I move to amend the motion by adding the words, 'in leather binding.'"

The motion to amend is one of the most frequently used in deliberative assemblies. Often the main motion is not presented in the best form to secure a majority vote. If it has been seconded and stated by the chairman, it "belongs" to the meeting and only the meeting can change it (Fundamental No. 1). This is done by:

1. Adding or inserting a word, phrase, or paragraph.
2. Striking out a word, phrase, or paragraph.
3. Substituting a word, phrase, paragraph, or even a complete motion.

The third form is really a combination of the first two. Strictly speaking, it is not correct parliamentary form to "substitute" except in the case of an entire paragraph or motion. When only words or phrases are changed, the proper parliamentary motion is "to strike out and insert," because both that which is struck out and that which is inserted should be subject to alteration by the assembly before the change is finally incorporated. However, in the great majority of cases, there is no disagreement about this; the motion "to substitute" is adequate, and hence is used here for the sake of simplification.


I MOVE THAT THE CLUB PURCHASE A SET OF SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS
MAIN MOTION
ADD IN LEATHER BINDING
STRIKE OUT DICKENS
PRIMARY AMENDMENT
PRIMARY AMENDMENT
SUBSTITUTE BUCKRAM FOR LEATHER
SECONDARY AMENDMENT
By a Staff Artist of
Illustrating Amendments of the Two Degrees

There are a number of steps in connection with amendments which may give rise to confusion unless the reason for the procedure is clear. For example, it is sometimes asked, "Why is an amendment voted on twice?"

An amendment is not really voted on twice. To make this clear, let us refer again to the comparison with the procedure in a modern factory. Suppose the "product"—the main motion—comes before the assembly placed in a box, which is uncovered so that its contents may be inspected—fully discussed. The vote on the main motion—either to adopt or to reject—is like closing the box and marking the contents either approved or discarded. After being "closed," the contents of the box—the wording of the main motion—can no longer be discussed nor can any change be made.

In the accompanying illustration, the largest box contains the main motion. Note that there is *only one*. While this box is still open—before the vote is taken—it is moved to add "in leather binding." This is a primary amendment, or amendment in the first degree. Imagine the words of this amendment in a box smaller than the first box, also uncovered. It must now be decided whether or not to put the smaller box inside the larger box. The vote on the amendment closes the cover of the smaller box. If adopted, it is placed inside the larger box—thus altering in some way the wording of the main motion. If rejected, it is discarded. In either case, the discussion then returns to the larger box—the main motion.

It becomes apparent then, that the first vote is to adopt (or reject) the amendment, and the second vote is to adopt (or reject) the main motion, whether changed or not.

Now observe in the picture that the smaller box containing the amendment just referred to has below it a still smaller box containing the words, "to substitute buckram for leather." This illustrates how an amendment is itself amended. The smallest box typifies a secondary amendment, or amendment in the second degree. The only time such an amendment is in order is when the primary amendment to which it applies is still open—not yet voted on. The vote on this secondary amendment closes the cover of the smallest box. It is then either discarded or placed inside the "in between" box, depending upon whether carried or rejected. The discussion then reverts to the contents of the "in between" box—the primary amendment.

The picture shows two boxes of the "in between" size. As many primary amendments as desired can be offered while the main motion is still open, provided they apply to the main motion and are offered and discussed one at a time. Also, while any primary amendment is open, there may be any number of secondary amendments applied to it, provided they are offered and decided one at a time, and provided, also, that they apply only to the primary amendment which is then being discussed. At any given time, however, there can be only *one* main motion open, *one* primary amendment open, and *one* secondary amendment open. Before the main motion is finally closed, however, there may be any number of primary amendments made to it, and to each of the primary amendments there may be any number of secondary amendments.

The final vote on the main motion is taken after all amendments, both primary and secondary, have been decided. After the final vote on the main motion is taken—the cover closed on the largest box—no further changes can be made unless the vote is reconsidered, as explained in a later article.

Note: The illustration of the "nest of boxes" is adopted from the Double A Course in Parliamentary Procedure, by Mary Redfield Plummer.

(Ninth Article: "Delegating Duties")

Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Alphabet Eatin'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I AM real thankful that when I tuck my napkin under my chin an' pick up my knife I don't have to worry none to speak of about keepin' track of any vitamin alphabet. Since I took notice that practically all of the space devoted to emphasizin' the importance of vitamins is bought an' paid for by them which profits by the sale of the same, I got so I wonder if after all a party might be able to skip a letter or two occasionally without fatal results. Bless our hearts, I often wonder how folks survived when they didn't have no one but the creator of heaven an' earth an' all that is therein to dole out their vitamins an' count their calories.—*Yucca Jim.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—XL

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE invention of printing and the translation of the Scriptures were contributory causes of the rise of Puritanism. England became the people of one book, and that book was the Bible. At St. Paul's in London vast crowds gathered to hear the reading of the six Bibles which were set up there.

Among its many influences, the Bible's effect upon nomenclature deserves notice. Previously only outstanding names in Scripture history were known to the people. But after this the names of the major and minor prophets, and many others that only a student might be expected to know, became font names. In the records of the sixteenth century are found names like *Gamaliel, Emanuel, Abigaill, Reuben, Amos, Zabulon, Gideon, Abacucke* (Habbakkuk), *Melchizedek, Ezekiel, Esdras, Sydrach, Judith, Issacher,* and *Seth.*

Perhaps most remarkable were the names people chose to express their sense of humiliation and consciousness of sin, though it is difficult to understand how they came to give children they loved such names as *Cain, Delilah, Korah,* and *Sapphira.* Of this class, perhaps the most remarkable example is *Milcom Groat,* for *Milcom* was "the abomination of the children of Ammon."

Many of the more extreme Puritans assumed religious texts as Christian names. The classic example of this type of name is *Praise-God-Barebones.* The brother of Barebones, not to be outdone, adopted a baptismal name that included no fewer than eleven words.

Worth Knowing

PAINT CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES YEARLY WOULD COVER A FENCE 500 FT. HIGH, AND LONG ENOUGH TO ENCIRCLE THE WORLD.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Today's Limerick

They stopped at a hotel in Bruges,
But wife could not find her ruges,
She called the perfumer
And hubby's sad humor
Was caused by the bill, which was huges.

From the Pet Section of the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Kids and the News — Alfred Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

Pat the Protector — Mrs. J. L. Berthier, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Puss in the Corner — Grace J. Files, Portland, Me.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

KIDS. Such a picture, which may be classified as an oddity, is always interesting, even though there is little opportunity for arrangement. The exposure was sufficient to render detail in both high lights and shadows.

Pat the Protector. This is an excellent picture, well posed and well lighted; and the composition is pleasing. It also suggests an interesting story. It is true that there is little separation between the chicken and the dog's paw, but the other elements of the picture are so nearly perfect that this one defect may be passed over.

The background does not detract from the dog, the main point of interest. Note the position of the ears. In pictures of animals it is always imperative to pose them so that ears do not droop. The paws or feet must be spaced accurately, and the manner of standing or sitting must be correct.

Puss in the Corner. The broom and the alternate black and white spaces detract from this otherwise appealing picture. The broom assumes equal prominence with the kitten. While it is true that it does strengthen the idea suggested by the title, it weakens the whole arrangement.

In every picture there must be some one main point of interest, and all other parts must be subordinate.

Daily Anecdote

A Remedy for Gossiping

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN any bit of gossip was told to Mrs. Hannah More, she would say, "Come, we will go and ask if this be true."

The gossip-bearer was always so astounded that she would beg to have no further notice taken of the report. But Mrs. More was determined, and off she would take the tale-bearer to the one of whom the story was told.

No one brought gossip to Mrs. More a second time.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Neighborhood Sales

IF YOU want quick results from a very small investment, do as one girl in our neighborhood does. She sells Corn Crisp, and any time a neighborhood child feels the urge for candy or a hostess wants some for evening serving, she can supply it.

She takes a quart of popped corn and grinds it through the coarse food chopper. Then she takes one and a half cups of sugar, half a cup of corn syrup, half a cup of water and one tablespoon butter. When this has reached candy consistency, she pours it over the corn and returns to the fire and loosens the mass. She then puts the corn in a long buttered tray and rolls it with a rolling pin. She then cuts it in squares and the repeat orders always come in!

M. S.

In Lighter Vein

In the Middle

The visitor called at Mr. Jackson's house and asked the butler if he could see his master.

"I'm afraid he's not down yet," replied the butler airily.

The caller began to lose his patience.

"Vat, vat!" he exclaimed. "Yesterday you say I cannot see him because he is not up. Today you say I cannot see him because he is not down. Vhen, oh, vhen vill he be in the middle?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Tactless

Teacher: "Have you spoken to your boy about mimicking me?"

Mrs. Brown: "Yes, I told him not to let me catch him acting so silly again!"

Important

Orator: "Now, is there anybody in the audience who would like to ask a question?"

Voice: "Yes; when is the band going to play?"

Quotation for Today

YOU can make what is far the most important choice anybody has to make at all; that is, the choice of those influences by which you deliberately submit yourself to be moulded . . . upon that everything else depends, for if the inward life is not sound you cannot do much with the outer.—ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE.

The Children's Corner

Dacie's Gold Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Let's go ask her!" exclaimed Bill determinedly.

"Let's!" said Dolly, dashing off after her twin brother, Bill.

"Me, too!" called out baby Lou, running as fast as her fat legs could carry her.

Big sister Betty brought up the rear, as all four children, who had been playing outside in the frosty November air, dashed into the warm kitchen. Here Dacie, the good-natured colored woman, was making doughnuts.

"Will you, Dacie?" asked Bill.

"Please do!" added Dolly.

"Now children," warned Betty, "you know mother said we weren't to bother Dacie, but to help her."

"Will I do what?" asked Dacie, with a little snap of her bright eyes. "What you-all want, chillun?"

"Make us the Creole stew you were telling us about—the way you made it down South," answered Bill.

"Yes," added Dolly, "with chicken and rice and tomatoes and okra and everything. Please do!"

"Would it be very much work, Dacie?" asked Betty demurely. "Could we help you?"

Dacie's eyes twinkled, and a broad smile showed her white teeth, with one bright gold one right in front.

"Well," she answered soberly, after a moment's thought, 'it ain't such a pow'ful lot of work, but a Creole stew is mighty partic'lar. It thinks itself better'n most other food, and it likes to be made in a fine dish. I couldn't put it on the table in dat ole brown bakin' dish, nohow." And she pointed with great scorn to the earthenware dish on the dresser in which the children's dinner was usually served. "It should, by rights, be served in a gold dish," she added.

"A gold dish!" gasped all the children. "Why, Dacie, we haven't any gold dishes."

"And we couldn't get any new dishes, either, while mother is away," said Betty, rather severely.

"They is gold dishes an' gold dishes, Miss Betty," said Dacie, "like they is gold teeth an' gold teeth. Some is real gold, and some is just gold looking. But dis here Creole stew wants a real fine dish, and a fine dish it got to hab somehow. Now you-all run away, an' let me sugar dese nuts."

Out went the children again, slowly this time, rather dazzled and bewildered by Dacie's proposition, but feeling, somehow, that they must rise to the occasion, if the desired Creole stew was to be theirs.

They all knew how fond good-natured Dacie was of seeing things shiny, and how she folded something that looked like gold over her own white tooth to make it shine. Never had any woman kept the bits of brass around the house looking so bright. No trouble was too much if she could make a thing shine. But a gold dish! That did seem beyond reason.

Finally Betty had a bright idea. "I believe we can do it," she said.

"How?" said the others.

"The way we did things in school last week," answered Betty. "Teacher showed us how to make a kind of pulp or plaster with paper and hot water and flour. Then we made things out of it. One boy made a map of the state, like a putty map, and another made it into the shape of a toad. We could build it round the old baking-dish till it hardened, and then take the dish out and use it for the cooking, and then set it in the new dish for the table."

"Where's the gold?" asked Dolly.

"Paint it with the gold paint father gave me after he finished painting the radiators," almost shouted Bill.

"Let's!" said everybody, and they did.

They tore some old newspapers into bits, and soaked them in just enough hot water to make a pulp to handle. Then they stirred in flour—about 2 or 3 cupfuls to 2 quarts of pulp. It was great fun and kept them busy and happy, planning and working and waiting for two days. Then the dish was ready. It looked grand! and Dacie was so pleased.

So Dacie got the gold dish, and the children got a Creole stew worthy of it, and everybody got a new idea of things to do and to make.

Brevities

Humorist: Milk, we read, can be put to dozens of different uses. This will be comforting news for the holiday-maker who has forgotten to stop the daily supply while he is away.

Ottawa Citizen: Approximately 260 varieties of food are canned in the United States . . . with mulligatawny made up of what is left.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Club Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

AMONG the many activities of the Topeka Woman's Club since the last report, there have been the following services rendered by the committee on benevolence and charity (without making a demand for a cent from the club treasury):

It has found positions for many unemployed persons; made it possible for 10 boys and girls to stay in school; gathered and distributed much clothing of all kinds, especially for women and girls; paid rent for an elderly man, procured a license for him so that he could be self-supporting, and gave him money to buy sufficient wares to start earning a living; started a girl in violin lessons in exchange for work and paid for her first music book; made and gave away 20 quilts, and through one club member and her friends, was able to give 10 more.

In addition to the work of this committee, the club has maintained its college scholarships: a permanently endowed scholarship at Washburn College, and two permanent scholarships in the State Scholarship Loan Fund (five members of the club also hold five additional scholarships in this state fund).

Ever since its organization, 37 years ago, the Topeka Woman's Club has been loyal to its motto, "A workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Lord of Sabaoth

THIS title for Deity occurs in this form only twice in our Common Version of the Bible, in Rom. 9:29 and James 5:4; and it may be noted that the word "Sabaoth," whether it be set down in Greek or English letters, is in no way connected with the term "Sabbath," whether in meaning or in etymology.

"Sabaoth" is simply the transliteration of a Hebrew word which means literally "hosts," or "armies"; and indeed "the Lord of Sabaoth" is the equivalent of the familiar Old Testament phrase "the Lord of Hosts."

How persistent is the erroneous supposition that "Sabbath" and "Sabaoth" are to be identified is shown by the surprising note cited by Smith in his Bible Dictionary (Vol. III, p. 1064) that Edmund Spenser ("Faery Queen," Canto viii, 2), Samuel Johnson (English Dictionary, First Edition), Sir Walter Scott ("Ivanhoe," 1, Chap. 11 First Edition) appear to have regarded the two words as synonymous; though in later editions of Johnson and Scott, the error was rectified.

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to send in to this department jottings of beautiful or colorful impressions.

Afterglow of a golden sunset reflected on fleecy white clouds in a blue sky.

—*Emma D., Chicago*

* * *

Tall, white iris in a still, green twilight.

White chrysanthemums in a crystal bowl.

Candlelight, firelight and garden flowers in pottery bowls in a room just after twilight.

—*Mrs. Elena G., Abington, Mass.*

* * *

Bright, sparkling silverware after a thorough cleaning.

The sun shining through clear, crystal goblets on a luncheon table.

—*Mrs. Cora B. S., Hollywood*

* * *

Soft, mauve tints creeping across the sky after a brilliant sunset.

A clothesline hung with children's garments of gay prints and soft pastel colors.

—*P. E., St. Louis*

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc.
Little Rock—First and third Sundays 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Daily except Sunday, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.
Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Sunday, Nov. 25; 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Wednesdays, 5:45 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.
Louisville—Third Mondays 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc.; second and fourth Saturdays 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.
Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.
Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p.m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Nov. 28 and 29; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 6 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.
Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.
Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDAC, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc.
Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Houston—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.
Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

La Crosse—Dec. 3 to 8, inc., 7:30 a. m., WKBH, 1380kc.
Milwaukee—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.
Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Anti-Noise Campaign Spreads in Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Police action in the Netherlands is being directed toward banishing excessive traffic noise from the towns.

Amsterdam's Chief Commissioner of Police has recently invited cooperation of 55 burgomasters and commissioners of police in neighboring communities. Efforts are to be concentrated in the first place on strengthening the campaign against motor horns and motor bicycles, especially motorcycles with noisy exhausts.

A recent revision of the Amsterdam police regulations and of the Motor and Bicycle Act has made the unjustified or excessive use of the hooter liable to punishment. Moreover the use of the so-called double-toned horns and giant sirens is from now on prohibited. Already this year 500 motorcyclists have been summoned for excessive noise.

But the movement, it is felt here, must spread all over the country. If the towns and also the country are to be free of motor horns and thundering motorcycles, there must be co-operation. It cannot be done by a few large towns singlehanded. A greater measure of quiet and also of public safety through increased alertness of the motorist deprived of his hornpower is expected.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Private Lesson*

By CARMACK

Today I saw the little Scottie and I asked him if there were any butcher shops in his neighborhood and he said "Butcher shops? What are they?"
Well, we ambled around until we came to one—
Then I gave him a lesson in "bone begging"—
"Now," I said, "you slip in and have a try at it"—
which he did—
And in no time he came trotting out with a nice big juicy bone in his mouth!—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Pensions for Pump Priming

OLD-AGE pensions have become one of America's major issues. President Roosevelt, in outlining his social security program, expressed some doubt as to whether "this is the time for any federal legislation on old-age security." Certainly if one considers the condition of federal finances or studies the possibilities of building up a reserve for an insurance scheme, the time does not appear auspicious. But politically it is.

The depression has brought home to millions of Americans a new appreciation of the plight of many elderly people cast off by our economic machine. There is a growing desire to free them from dependence on relatives or charity. In the last few years industry has enrolled 4,000,000 workers in retirement insurance schemes. Since 1931 seventeen states have adopted old-age pensions, paid out of taxes. State old-age pensions are less disgracefully cruel than the old poorhouses, but they are not exactly generous. The average for the twenty-eight states which have pension systems is $19 a month.

In fact most of these private and public measures are either so haphazard or so limited in benefit that an awakened social conscience is demanding something more secure and far-reaching. These demands center on a federal system. Americans are told that except for China and India no other large country has failed to make national provision for relief of elderly citizens. A recent canvass of 200 members of Congress by the Associated Press showed 56 per cent in favor of federal old-age pensions and only 11 per cent opposed. Sponsors of the Townsend revolving fund plan assert that by the time Congress meets, their petitions will have 40,000,000 signatures. Certainly most of the popular demand for old-age pensions centers on this proposal.

This is because the plan is simple and attractive. It promises not only help for the old folks but prosperity for all. It offers not merely pensions but a real pump-priming for business. Washington dispatches declare it was to the Townsend plan that the President was referring when he said:

> Organizations promoting fantastic schemes have aroused hopes which cannot possibly be fulfilled. Through their activities they have increased the difficulties of getting sound legislation.

Certainly a project for giving every American over sixty $200 a month and holding out to business $20,000,000,000 or $24,000,000,000 a year of well-distributed and immediately expendable purchasing power, is calculated to make anything less generous appear a bit drab.

Mr. Roosevelt may have performed a necessary service in pricking the bubble of excessive hopes that has formed around this proposal. But it is both unwise and unfair to dismiss the plan as "economic lunacy" playing into the hands of charlatans, as does the American Association for Social Security. The original concept came from Dr. F. E. Townsend, a kindly physician in Long Beach, Calif., and apparently with few exceptions its promotion has been in the hands of sincere and humanitarian people seeking nothing for themselves.

Moreover, while support by economists of national reputation has been noticeably scarce, there has been little thoroughgoing criticism to explain why it could not furnish 8,000,000 jobs and bring a complete recovery of business. The objection that the plan would cost $24,000,000,000 a year is hardly fair in view of the provision for having the original fund revolve, being quickly spent and returned through the channels of trade.

But it is important that serious questions be asked about where the money is coming from. Even the first $2,000,000,000 which would be raised by a bond issue—must it not be taken from some other employment? Are we indulging in something like a "perpetual motion" dream? Or will the plan so speed the velocity of money that it will in effect create new supplies? What would be the costs of administration, both in money and in the setting up of a bureaucracy? Would it be more effective to put this purchasing power into the hands of those who would spend it for consumption goods or into purchases of construction or other durable goods, where the greatest depression is? What will be the moral and social effects of such lavish gifts of money and leisure to a small part of the people? Is it wise to propose pensions of $2400 a year when the average wage in the manufacturing industries is less than half that? Would pensions really mean security and independence?

These and similar questions need to be threshed out before we are led by fond hopes to plunge for any panacea.

Rescued From Idleness

THE controversial features of the Unemployment Act, which became law in Britain last June, have engaged much attention. But too little has been said about one of its phases which provided that all unemployed girls and boys between the ages of 14 and 18 might be required to go through courses at juvenile instruction centers. Education authorities are now endeavoring to meet the new demand upon their services.

It should be understood that this far-reaching reform is not an experiment. Since 1918 it has been pursued under a number of acts of Parliament which provided that unemployed boys and girls under certain circumstances should be required to attend instruction schools. The experience helped to save thousands of young persons from that loss of morale which so often results from unemployment. Crime among them was infrequent. Character and physique improved.

This being the lesson taught by prolonged experiment, the extension of the service to all the young unemployed is a reform which should have lasting effects on the whole life of the nation. Henceforward, all young people up to the age of 18 will, if out of work, either be compelled to attend the centers, or, if unusually intelligent children, will be given special educational facilities. It may be admitted that it would be better still if the children were kept longer at school—ideally, till 16 rather than 14. Such a provision would almost abolish unemployment among juveniles, and would remove the necessity for unemployed instruction centers. But in the absence of such a provision the next best thing is that these centers should be universally available for boys and girls at their most impressionable age.

The du Pont Memorandum

ADD to evidence publicized by Senate munitions investigators last September the memorandum just submitted, at the request of Senator Nye's committee, by Lammot du Pont. Clearly, the inquiry is getting somewhere. But not so far that the public can afford to transfer its attention from the investigation to such memoranda.

Despite the du Pont offer of cooperation, and granting its sincerity, it is difficult to wax enthusiastic over such indications as it contains that private munitioneers are ready to devote their energies first and foremost to public welfare. First, there is the international armament trade's long record of questionable dealing to consider. Secondly, there is the du Pont memorandum itself.

Senator Nye seems to have overestimated the du Ponts' acceptance of the fact that "something is rotten in Denmark and that something has got to be done about it." And some headlines—as is their wont—seem to have overestimated the fervor with which "strict government control" is proposed in this document. In its context the "strict government control" phrase seems to express nothing stronger than a preference for such control to "prohibition of the traffic in arms."

Yet the memorandum expresses other opinions which show that this munitions firm is perhaps in agreement with, and at any rate certainly aware of, the progress of public opinion as regards the private profits on war: "Elimination of excessive earnings must apply to every business and to every individual." Here, it must be said, the du Pont paper touches on one of the most important questions that arise with regard to protecting the peace of nations from the exploitation of unscrupulous armorers.

But what shall be the measure of "excessive profit"? If the thirty dollars a month that soldiers get for risking everything in the trenches were to be the gauge, would the incentive be sufficient to keep them supplied with weapons and ammunition?

Certainly the time is coming when all peoples will insist that the burdens of warfare be equitably distributed as between man power and money power. The du Pont memorandum is a symptom of fairly recent public enlightenment. The arms investigation by the United States Senate is adding to that enlightenment and laying the groundwork for effective legislation on the arms traffic.

Perhaps as this investigation continues (it is scheduled to resume its hearings in December) further recommendations from the arms industry will be requested and received. These may contain valuable suggestions for checking abuses. But even more important than arms magnates' opinions on methods of control is the information on their practices which the Nye committee is unearthing. It is on the basis of this information that the American people must decide how to deal with this problem most effectively.

Laboratory Farming

THE news that a flock of sheep have been successfully reared from birth to maturity on artificial feeds leads to interesting speculation on the future of food production. Perhaps the United States Government will erect huge factories and farmers will become industrial agriculturists.

In the last decade thousands of chickens have been grown in "batteries," electrically heated and lighted, supplied with running water. Mature hens live in wire cages. Fine dairy cows live in heated, sanitary barns and are led to a "milking parlor" for artificial extraction of the lacteal fluid.

One of the greatest fields of exploration is in foods. Man knows little about the elements and their efficacious combinations.

Perhaps in the future man's food will be grown in laboratories. Natural science may grow new grains, vegetables and fruits. The "home on the range" may become great livestock apartment houses. Laboratory farming may solve our agricultural problems.

Trials of a Democracy

Book of the Day

JOHN ADAMS, who, perhaps more than anyone else, was responsible for the American Revolution, wrote to his friend John Taylor, in 1815: "There never was a democracy that did not commit suicide." This bitter observation was based on the events which Fletcher Pratt has chosen as the subject of THE HEROIC YEARS (New York: Smith & Haas. $3). He has evidently reached the same conclusions as Mr. Adams, with one exception: Adams, during his declining years, became a friend and admirer of Thomas Jefferson, the protagonist of Democracy; Mr. Pratt, on the other hand, described Jefferson as "six feet of pure principles, bad tailoring, brilliant intellect, and addlepated ideas about the inherent perfectibility of mankind." A brilliant description, even if it fails to mention the main and only important point, Jefferson's character.

Mr. Pratt may be excused for a slight bias on this subject because his book, dealing with the years leading up to and culminating in the war of 1812, discloses that Jefferson's theories did not stand up particularly well, when it came to actual practice. He strove mightily for peace, but succeeded only in postponing the war and bringing on a business depression during the interim. The Nonimportation Acts resulted in nonprofits for everybody in America.

Jefferson apparently thought there are times when it is necessary to abandon principles; though believing in a weak central government and a small national debt, he acquired the greatest empire in the world by buying Mississippi from Napoleon for fifteen million, cash.

Jefferson's heir to the standard of Democracy was his protégé, James Madison, who had the misfortune of inheriting the Nonimportation Acts, and the depression, along with the ideals of Democracy. Mr. Pratt describes him as "a pure mind, intellect without any other quality, exceedingly difficult to evaluate. He has no force—in any other age an agonized philosopher, watching the world go to wrack, who knew how easily it could be saved. Here in these United States, forced into a life of movement by the whirlpool of contending energies. For it was Madison's clear brain, more than anyone else's, that struck out the Constitution in a burning fervor of pure intelligence. Then collapsed into pessimism and insignificance, not to rise until his jellyfish brain was propped on Jefferson's backbone. A perfect lieutenant, whom the commonalty call 'poor Jemmy,' and 'withered little applejohn,' not sensing the high intellectual potential that drew him and Jefferson together so inevitably, mind signaling to mind across the fathomless depths that separate individuals."

Unfortunately, the "perfect lieutenant" became general at a time when the United States was being humiliated by both France and England, when the navy was nonexistent, New England was considering secession and trade was terrible. He desired peace as much as Jefferson, but had no means of fulfilling his desire. War literally charged upon him, and not only finished his career but nearly destroyed the nation.

The events which led up to the war, and the war itself, are described by Mr. Pratt in a terse and graphic fashion which will prove extremely agreeable to those who like their history with salt and pepper, instead of dust. J. P.

Boosting Him Aboard

"OF COURSE IT ISN'T WHAT WE'RE USED TO, BUT MAYBE IT WILL BEAT WALKING"
NEW DEAL RECOVERY PROGRAM
BUSINESS
U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Stump-Naming

SITTING with humped shoulders in front of Come-back's tiny box of a post office or jogging along on his mule toward his cabin on Coon Creek, Letch Grigsby does not look the part of a community uplifter but, in countless ways, he has lived it. There is, for instance, the story of his stump-naming.

The building of the Come-back Schoolhouse, a substantial frame structure, containing a teacher's desk, desks for pupils, blackboards, maps, an organ, and other education luxuries of almost sinful extravagance, was an achievement locally comparable to the World War. It all but exhausted the energy, financial resources and idealism of the region and, if Letch remained unsatisfied after it was not only built but actually *painted*, perhaps his early life may account for it.

His schooling had been as meager and desultory as that of Abraham Lincoln and was supplemented by no home study: Letch was never cursed by a devouring ambition. In boyhood, however, he had lived near a small mountain college and had formed friendships among its students. The buildings and campus, bits of lectures, concerts and casual talk, vagrant ideals, in short, had found lodgment in the unpromising soil of his personality and had grown there, uncultivated, unrecognized, save that Comeback soon discovered that Letch, who refused office, always favored and furthered any plan for community betterment.

One night, just at closing time, he stopped at the new schoolhouse and stood looking at its setting with critical and disapproving eye.

"Hit don't look right to me," he said to Rissie Price, the teacher.

She, too, with the children milling about her, stopped to look at the school yard, unfenced, unkempt, irregular, hacked out of the waste of scraggly, second-growth timber that covered the hillside.

"We dug up some more briers yesterday," she said, "and tomorrow Henry says he'll bring a rake and we're going to rake the ground up good."

"And next year, Uncle Letch," Cecil Derthick announced importantly, "we'll mebbe have purty posies a-growin' everywheres. All that can is going to bring seeds."

"Thet's good." He turned to Rissie. "Ye *cain't* make hit look purty, so long's them stumps is thur."

"No, we cain't," she admitted, "but children—"

"Shore. I know. Thet's work fur men—and mules."

Suddenly he turned to the wide-eyed, listening children.

"Who's the strongest and workin'est man round hyar?" he demanded.

Little Chip Farley spoke up with modest pride.

"I don't guess thur's nobody this side o' Jim's Lick stronger'n my pappy."

Letch weighed the answer judicially.

"He's turrible strong," he admitted. "Reckon he could get out thet big stump?"

All eyes were upon Chip.

"I reckon."

"All right, then, we'll name hit after him. And, Joe," he continued, "yore pappy is a'most as strong as Chip's?"

"Yes, sir," Joe answered loyally. "I reckon."

"Thet stump ain't too hard fur him? All right, hit's name is Elam Moore. I'm tol'ably strong myself," he went on solemnly. "I reckon fur mine I'll take thet thur locust. Tain't nigh as big as Eads Derthick but hit'll be main hard to yank out. Celie ain't got nary pappy but her brother Bud's coming right along. Reckon he'd tackle the hickory?"

"I reckon."

"All right—thet's Bud Crowdus. Now, then—thet next one?"

It had become a game. This time a child volunteered a name and, before he had ended, every stump in the school yard had been christened after some prominent citizen.

"Now remember," he warned them, "*we've* named these yur stumps. Don't go round tellin' thet yore teacher done it, because she ain't. And we're going to see how long it takes fur to get 'em out. I'm hopin' Letch Grigsby'll be first. I don't want nary namesake o' mine standin' yur in the schoolyard disgracin' me."

The news was broadcast that night by thirty excited children and one result was that "Letch Grigsby" was not the first. Chip's father, a half mile down the road, may have resented a neighbor's officiousness but he promptly recognized the value of maintaining a reputation for being the strongest and workingest man in the region and children arriving at school the next morning were greeted by earlier comers with shouts of:

"Ken Farley's done come out! Ken Farley's done come out!"

"Letch Grigsby" came out that afternoon, "Bud Crowdus" followed the next day and half the others before the week was gone. Some lingered, subjects of galling humiliation to apologetic pupils, but in a surprisingly short time (the children applauding and advertising each disappearance) every stump had been rooted out, seeming to indicate that, commonly, a reasonable social responsibility, when put squarely up to a man, will be recognized and discharged. We all rather like to do our part—and get credit for it.

Letch Grigsby's triumph, too, as perhaps might have been foreseen, was in itself only a beginning. Today, if you pass the Come-back School in spring time, you will see it against a gorgeous curtain of redbud; if you pass in summer, you see zinnias, tall hollyhocks and a trumpet vine that riots over a stone fence. Even at Christmas, with snow upon the ground, it does not lack beauty, for on either side of the door stands a sturdy tree, with leaves of emerald and clusters of ruby beads. FREDERICK HALL

North . . .South. . . .East. . West

Politics "Till Forbid"

By Frank L. Perrin

MINNEAPOLIS

AS THIS date line is written it is with the full determination to mention, before this letter is finished, the name of the sister city just a little way down the river, St. Paul. The two constitute, definitely and unmistakably, the Twin Cities. There may be other cities in the United States as close together, geographically, as these two, but the family relationship between the others cannot, I imagine, be as close and as confidential as between these twain. And yet, as sometimes happens even in the best regulated families, differences in opinion, in viewpoint and objective do seem to arise. I have noted none of these within the last day or two. There is a reason.

Yesterday I sat at luncheon here with a dozen or more newspaper editors, lawyers and college professors, and we all talked of matters of general interest, but mostly of economics and politics. There is no real distinguishing difference between those two words in this country today. And so, to be frank about it, we talked politics. It is felt here, and in St. Paul, that the upturn which is apparent farther south and farther east, is not yet more than barely perceptible in Minnesota and the states adjacent to the west. Three things are enumerated to explain or account for this. Two of these are general, so to speak, and the third is local. The first two are the drought of last summer and the election this month. The third is the strike which hindered and disrupted business in Minneapolis during the summer and early fall.

Just now the people here are inclined to forget the drought and the strike, but it is almost too much to expect them to forget the election. Governor Olson, despite the decisive plurality he received on November 6, is not over popular with the men and women one meets on the street and in business places and hotels. Evidently his popularity is waning in the country districts, because it has been shown from an analysis of the election returns that he was elected by the votes of the three larger cities in the State, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. The figures dissected by another cross analysis show the interesting fact that his plurality represents, in round numbers, the total of those now receiving state or federal aid.

But there is this to be said for Governor Olson. Except as a stop-gap he probably did not desire election to a third term. His eye is definitely fixed on a seat in the United States Senate. His friends here tell me that but for the popularity of Senator Henrik Shipstead, Mr. Olson would have sought to attach the senatorial toga this year. Two years hence the term of Senator Schall will expire. Then, it is freely predicted, the Governor will make his next move, unless he should by chance be chosen by some party as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Right here is posed a problem in practical politics which the Governor and his friends will not find easy to solve. It is not certain that two years hence there will be a Farmer-Labor Party, or any room for one. The present organization seems to lack adhesive properties. It has been utilized in platform making and vote getting in times of economic and political unrest, often quite successfully in this State and in North Dakota. In Wisconsin the people seem to have indorsed the new third party, called Progressive, as an expedient. In Pennsylvania, perhaps, several hundred thousand voters who cast their ballots for the Democratic nominees would not call themselves Democrats. I am glad that no one expects me to repair the fences and platforms of any old political party.

The Wide Horizon

Miners for the Rand

By Lawrence G. Green

CAPE TOWN

GOLD has linked the far corners of the Union more securely than most South Africans realize. Many thousands of natives in the Cape Province look to the mines for support in times of famine; when drought and crop failures threaten; when they are in debt to the Government and the storekeeper; when they are poor and wish to marry.

On the outskirts of Kingwilliamstown recently I found a row of neat buildings, the Ciskei headquarters of the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd.—a place which the native with money troubles regards as the first step on the road back to prosperity.

They have been preaching the dignity of labor in the native territories for some years now. It has made an impression. Nevertheless the South African native knows much more pleasant ways of spending his time than working down a gold mine and, generally speaking, it is only when hard pressed that he will take the railway motorbus to headquarters.

Today no huge mass of labor in the world receives better treatment. The natives, even in the most remote territories, know it. Their chiefs and headmen have visited the Rand as guests of the recruiting organization, and have returned to dispel doubts. Cinema pictures of life on the mines have been shown to delighted audiences in the kraals. Best of all advertising agents for the mines are those experienced natives who have worked there and now, satisfied with the reward, are spreading the good news.

Yet a good grain season, "abakweta" ceremonies with all the dancing and feasting that mark the native's entrance to manhood—is it remarkable that the native prefers to stay at home?

The "abakweta" rite, however, means that the native, having become a man, is placed on the tax register. He may be eighteen years old, and he will not delay the rite until he is thirty if he can help it. Recruiting usually becomes brisk when the ceremony is over. Still smeared with the white clay he has worn for weeks, the native goes to headquarters.

Though wives are cheaper than they were, the "lobola" custom sends many a native to seek his fortune on the Rand. "The daughter of a commoner now has to be purchased with five to ten head of cattle—a chief's daughter is worth from twenty-five to 100 head," an experienced official told me.

"Lobola" is a controversial subject; but I found that many missionaries, as well as the recruiting officials, supported it because of the protection it affords to the women. The husband pays for his wife on the installment system—if he ill-treats her, the woman will return to her father, but the cattle will not be returned. An avaricious parent may stand out for so many cattle that the young couple enter married life under a load of debt. There are signs, however, that such abuses bring their own correctives.

Native standards of living are improving—another urge to earn more by going to the mines. Though the blanket is still the most important item of clothing, suits, dresses and clothes for children attending schools are more and more in demand. Tea and sugar are no longer regarded as luxuries. More soap and paraffin are being used. The native is learning to use motorbuses instead of making long journeys on foot. When these new needs are more keenly felt over all the native territories of the Union, perhaps, it may be no longer necessary to import Portuguese natives for the Rand mines.

One of the difficulties in the way of employing more Union natives in the past has been the length of service for which they were willing to commit themselves. In the Transkei and Ciskei, nine months to a year has been the most popular period; whereas the northern tribes, such as the Shangaans, will remain for two years or longer. When a Shangaan goes home with his earnings, his wife nags him; she dislikes seeing him idly enjoying the life of the kraal, and sends him back to work as soon as possible. The Union native pays his debts and then spends the rest of his money in a spree. Nowadays, however, he is becoming reconciled to longer spells of work. During the depression many of them stayed on the Rand for two or three years. An excellent system of sending money home has been organized by the Native Remittance Agency. Thumbprints are taken to prevent fraud, and the whole service is free. By this means enormous sums of money are safely distributed. The minimum rate of pay on the Rand is £2 10s. a month with free food and good care. A skilled native on piece work may earn as much as £11 a month with his compressed air drill.

I watched the examination of one day's recruits—most of them men of good physique, all very anxious to secure their contracts. A native clerk (who was presented to Queen Victoria when he visited England with a choir) marshaled them in a naked and nervous line. It was a searching examination, and only those who were well fitted were sent off to the magistrate to complete the formalities.

Then, with rations of bread, jam, sugar and meat, and with money in their pockets, they were ready for the "Kafir Mail"—the special train that leaves East London three times a week filled with natives bound for the great adventure of the Rand.